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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## "THY WILL BE DONE"

ON SABBATH MORNING IN THE FRONT PEWS OF OUR CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE LAND, ON BENDED KNEE AND WITH BOWED HEADS OUR FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS, SIDE BY SIDE WITH THOSE WHO HAVE BECOME WEALTHY BY HOLDING IDLE THE LAND THAT OTHERS WISH TO USE, INVOKE DIVINE AID THAT "THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN," YET THESE MEN FAIL TO SEE THAT THROUGHOUT THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK THEIR MONUMENTAL GENIUS AND THE VAST MACHINERY UNDER THEIR CONTROL IS UNERRINGLY DIRECTED TOWARDS A COURSE WHICH IS ALMOST TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE FULFILMENT OF THE PRAYER UTTERED ON THE DAY OF REST. THE CEASELESS AND HEARTLESS GRIND OF THE MONEY-MAKING SYSTEM OF THIS COMMERCIAL AGE IS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE GOLDEN RULE.

DECEMBER 11, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

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WINNIPEG - CANADA



By the silence it keeps—the Ford is known to those who stop—look—listen. Ford quietness is irrefutable evidence of inward rightness. A silent motor in a stalwart car—the Ford contributes little to the din of the highway.

Every third car is a Ford. Nearly 180,000 have been sold and delivered. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—delivery car \$775—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

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WINNIPEG

# EASTERN EXCURSIONS

26TH  
ANNUAL  
SERIES

December 1st to 31st inclusive

Via the

**Canadian Pacific  
Railway**

### Return Limit Three Months

Extension of Return  
Limit on payment of  
\$5.00 for each 15 days

### Stopover

Allowed at any point  
east of Fort William

### Return Fares from and to a few of the principal points:

FROM \ TO	Toronto Hamilton Sarnia Windsor	Montreal Ottawa Belleville Kingston	St. John N.B. St. Stephen St. Andrews Moncton	HALIFAX
Brandon .....	42.70	47.70	62.20	66.15
Calgary .....	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
Edmonton .....	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
Fort William .....	40.00	45.00	59.50	63.45
Lethbridge .....	59.35	64.35	78.85	82.80
Medicine Hat .....	56.25	61.25	75.75	79.70
Moose Jaw .....	48.45	53.45	67.95	71.90
Port Arthur .....	40.00	45.00	59.50	63.45
Regina .....	47.15	52.15	66.65	70.60
Saskatoon .....	49.60	54.60	69.10	73.05
Swift Current .....	51.75	56.75	71.25	75.20
Weyburn .....	46.40	51.40	65.90	69.85
Winnipeg .....	40.00	45.00	59.50	63.45
Yorkton .....	45.60	50.60	65.10	69.05

### Corresponding Excur- sion Fares

From all stations Port  
Arthur to Calgary, Alta.,  
and Midway, B.C., to  
all stations east of Port  
Arthur in

**Ontario, Quebec and the  
Maritime Provinces**

Through Standard  
and Tourist Sleep-  
ing Cars

# 3 THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY 3

And Dining Cars  
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Montreal

"Imperial Limited" to Montreal and Toronto "Eastern Express" to Montreal "Toronto Express" to Toronto

For Booklet of Information and full particulars as to Fares, Train service, Tickets and Sleeping Car Reservations  
apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent, or write to

C. B. FOSTER,  
General Passenger Agent,  
Winnipeg.

J. A. MacDONALD,  
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J. E. PROCTOR,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Regina.

R. G. McNEILLIE,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary.



We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

#### OREGON'S VOTE ON REFORMS

Salem, Ore., Dec. 3.—The count just finished in the secretary's of state office for the recent Oregon election shows that woman suffrage won by 4,161 votes, 61,265 voting for the amendment and 57,104 against. For the creation of the office of lieutenant governor 50,562 votes were cast in favor of it, while 61,644 were against it. It therefore lost by 11,082.

#### Single Tax Lost

Proposal No. 304 on the state ballot, for taxes for state purposes on different classes of property; No. 306, providing that taxation shall be uniform on such classes in limits of districts levying the same, and No. 308, repealing the single tax amendment that was slipped through under a subterfuge in 1910, were indorsed by the board of state tax commissioners. The first was lost by 4,819 and the second by 2,437, while the third won out by 16,731, illustrating the strong sentiment against the single tax in this state.

The bill to give to counties power to issue bonds to build roads was lost by 26,913; that to abolish the state senate was lost by 40,159. Single tax was hit hard again by question No. 365 on the ballot, losing out by 50,481 votes.

The county road bond issue and the bill for creating a highway department were lost by 7,014 and 59,974 respectively. The first would have allowed counties to vote road bonds to 5 per cent. of their taxable property, while the latter would have created a highway department. They were grange road bills.

#### "Blue Sky" Act Loses

The "blue sky" law went under, losing out by 8,828 votes. There were 48,765 voters who were in favor of the measure and 57,593 who did not want it. This was designed to protect the investor from being fleeced by wildcat promotion schemes, but the people seemed to feel there were sufficient departments already. If passed, the law would have created another.

#### No Income Tax

The income tax bill lost by 246 votes. A bill to exempt from taxation household furniture and wearing apparel in actual use in homes carried by 8,531 votes. One to exempt debts of every kind and also shares of stock except bank stock was lost by 24,049. The inheritance tax, revising and slightly increasing the tax, modeled after the New York law, was lost by 25,230.

Fixing the percentage that freight rates less than carlots shall bear to carlots carried by 13,772.

The amendment abolishing capital punishment was defeated by a vote of 41,951 to 64,578, which means the hanging of five men in the state penitentiary on Dec. 13. There was much discussion of this question throughout the state, the governor advocating the abolishment of the death penalty.

#### RAILTON NARROWLY DEFEATED

Indian Head, Sask., Dec. 4.—Joseph Glenn (Conservative) defeated David Raiton (Liberal-Independent) in the by-election in South Qu'Appelle for the provincial legislature, for the seat being rendered vacant by the elevation of Hon. F. W. G. Haultain to the chief justice bench, to succeed Chief Justice Wetmore. The majorities by polls were 177 for Raiton and 190 for Glenn.

In the general election in July last, Mr. Haultain was elected over Mr. Raiton, the vote standing 750 to 700.

**IMPORTANT**  
**To our Subscribers**  
**DON'T FORGET TO READ PAGE 13**  
**OF THIS ISSUE**

# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V.

December 11th, 1912

Number 24

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

## Wire Fence Prices

### HAVE ADVANCED

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited

SARNIA - ONTARIO

Are you aware of the fact that the price at which we are selling the finished woven wire fence is less than the actual cost of the wire on the open market today? Are you aware that the only thing between the farmer, and higher prices for fence, is the contract which we, The Sarnia Fence Company, hold with our wire makers to furnish us with wire at an agreed price for a certain period? When the amount of wire which we have contracted for is used up, we must pay more for our wire, and we in turn must increase our price of fence.

Until The Sarnia Fence Company's direct to the farmer policy became the dominant factor in the Canadian field, the price of fence has always been advanced as soon as the wire market would permit it, and the farmer had no option but to pay the advance.

Now we are going to sell at our old prices as long as our contract will permit, and we urge every farmer to take advantage of our offer, and purchase his fence at the earliest date possible. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, and the farmer who gets his order in first is surer of getting his fence at the low price, than if he waited until the usual time, and then found that others had got in ahead of him, and he was left to pay the higher price.

On account of our offering to continue our extremely low prices to the farmer, in the face of advanced prices all around us, it is likely that the demands made upon us will be so great that our supply will be taken up long before the fence season opens, we therefore cannot urge upon you too strongly the necessity of your placing your order at the earliest date possible. Send your remittance with your order, and we will guarantee to deliver at the prices below, as long as our stock will permit. State in your order whether you wish your fence shipped at once or held and shipped at a later date.

The Sarnia Fence Company's direct to the farmer policy has saved the farmers of Canada many thousands of dollars. We shipped over seven hundred carloads of ROYAL Fence during 1912. We number our pleased customers by the hundreds of thousands. The above offer is another proof of our loyalty to the farmer. We propose to protect him to the utmost of our ability. Our well known guarantee **YOUR MONEY BACK, AND WE PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS, IF DISSATISFIED**, holds good on every bale of Royal Fence. **READ THE PRICES, GET YOUR ORDER IN TODAY, SAVE FOR YOURSELF WHAT HAS NEVER BEEN OFFERED TO THE FARMER BEFORE.**

5-40-0—Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10. Price per rod .....	17c	9-48—Same as 9-48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod .....	29c
6-40-0—Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod .....	19c	10-50—10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod .....	31c
7-40-0—Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod .....	21c	11-54—Has 11 line wires, 54 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod .....	35c
8-34—Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8. Price per rod .....	25c	15-50P—Stock and Poultry Fence. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod; top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod .....	35c
8-40—Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Price per rod .....	26c	Staples, galvanized, 1½ in., per box 50 lbs. ....	\$1.40
7-48-0—Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod .....	22c	Brace wire (soft), 25 lb. coil, each. ....	75c
8-48—Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod .....	27c	Barb wire, galvanized (two point), 80 rod spools, each .....	\$2.00
9-48-0—Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod .....	27c	STRETCHER—An all-iron stretcher, top and bottom draw, very heavy chain. Extra, single wire stretcher and splicer, freight paid with fence orders only .....	\$7.50

Farm Gate, made of 1½ in. Tubing, filled with all No. 9 Wire, 12x48. Each .....	\$4.00	Farm Gate, 13x48. Each .....	\$4.25	Farm Gate, 14x48. Each .....	\$4.50	Walk Gate, 3½x48. Each .....	\$3.00
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The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat lines not included), south of North Bay in Old Ontario. We do not prepay freight on gates, stretchers, barb wire, brace wire or staples, except when ordered shipped with fence.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the Northwest may deduct 2c per rod from the above prices of fence, 25c from the gates, stretcher and barb wire, 10c from the brace wire, and 15c from the staples, customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying your freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your local dealer or agent will ask you.

We urge you to get your order to us without delay, in order to save the advance. Remit cash with your orders. These prices on Fence are less than the actual cost of wire on the open market today, and in order to prevent speculators from placing large orders, thus depriving the farmer of this advantage, we reserve the right to refuse any orders which in our judgment, would come under this head.

**The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited - [Sarnia, Ont.]**

The "Progressive" is a new journal of Democracy with a small "d" published in the interest of wool growers and fur trappers. It discusses questions of the day, contains the grain, wool and fur market, and at this season, special instructions in trapping and information of value. For 25 cents we will enter your paid up subscription till May 1913, and we will send you

**FREE**

12 Reel Indians' Stretching Patterns, Mink, Raccoon, Muskrat, Skunk (large, medium, small); also 6 Reel Indians' Picture Postals in 15 colors, and furthermore, the Reel Indians' Trapper Guide. You will also receive a Reel Indians' Calendar, and 30 words free Advertising. All this for 25 cents. Was ever such an offer made before! Write today. Herman Reel, Milwaukee, U. S. A.



## Heart to Heart

### IN OLD ONTARIO

Don't you dare to stop my Guide. I have been trying to get new names for you. I gave my old numbers to neighbors for miles round. Put them up in blacksmith shops, stores, farmers clubrooms and I have been talking Grain Growers' Guide to everybody. But the weekly Sun partly fills the place of The Guide in Ontario. I like The Guide well. The battle you are fighting will always be to fight.—Robert Barrie, Ayr, Ont.

### PRACTICAL APPRECIATION

At last a stray dollar bill came my way and I am enclosing it to pay for my subscription till November when I will endeavor to scare up another dollar, as I do enjoy The Guide so much. My neighbors all say The Guide is alright, but seem to be a bit backward about subscribing owing to hard times, but make great promises for the fall when they hope to have a bit of cash. T. W. Robinson, Wood Mountain, Sask.

### GUIDE COMPELS ATTENTION

I want to congratulate The Guide on the ability shown in the Editorial department. I am very familiar with the publications in the States endeavoring to do similar work and not one of them has editorial ability to handle all the questions that come up in so masterly and convincing a way as has your publication. It is true that "always find the most clubs under the best fruit trees" and for this reason you may well be proud of the poundings you get from the people you are trying to reform. Success to you and the good work you are doing. I am most cordially your well wisher.—F. C. Hayward, American Investment Company, Vinton, Iowa.

### CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT

I have been going to write you several times to tell you how much I appreciate The Guide. I consider The Guide is the best paper ever published and it certainly is a friend of the farmers. I have recommended it to quite a number of farmers and one told me since he had been taking it he would sooner do without a few meals than The Guide if he could not make up his dollar any other way. Wishing you every success and hoping you will still continue your grand work.—Frank Randall, Silver Stream P.O., Sask.

### RELIEVES IN THE GUIDE

I find it the most interesting paper in favor of the farmers' interests. I wish we had free trade as that has been my theory for over thirty years. I think that all the most of the farmers want is to be educated to their own interest and that is what The Guide is doing. I could not do without The Guide. You wished to know if I was going to give up the fight. No, Never, as it is the very thing I have been agitating for the past thirty years and I feel more like fighting against protection than ever as they are only robbing the farmer.—Adam Yake, Carstairs, Alta.

### UPHOLDS OUR AIMS

I have not taken your paper very long but appreciate its aims and efforts to bring about better conditions to the people generally.—John Burton, Abernethy, Sask.

### STAMP OF AUTHORITY

Am not in touch with the farming community of late and do not know who all take The Guide. Am not farming but like The Guide yet as it is made of the right stuff to make people think for themselves and understand the problems that are of vital interest to the people.—J. S. Bell, Saskatoon, Sask.

### IT STANDS FIRST

I have taken The Guide since December, 1910, and am delighted with it. I am taking it for three other parties, and this is my own money I am sending and I feel it is money well spent. I take six agricultural papers and there is none of them suit me as well as The Guide.—Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View, Ont.

### BEST OF ALL

My subscription runs out on August 18 and I don't want to miss The Guide. I think it is the best paper that I take and I take quite a number.—Wm. Robson, Westview, Sask.

### THE FARMERS' CHAMPION

I am enclosing 25 cents for your paper as per your offer. Was rather tickled with your little "It" article in your late issue. Please give us lots more of the same dope; we are proud to be backed by such a champion.—C. Fehrenbach, Saltcoats, Sask.

### ENDORSES OUR POLICY

I have been away for some time which accounts for delay in renewing. I like The Guide very much and am in full accord with its policy as far as it goes.—A. Whinnell, Lafleche, Sask.

### RIGHT TO THE POINT

It would amuse you to know the imaginary letters I have written to The Guide thanking them all for the enjoyment and satisfaction I gain by reading your paper, because of your labor to uplift the masses, and though we are poor but honest. I hope you doubt not our sincerity and the confidence we place in you.—Mrs. C. Jacklin, Ednaburg, Sask.

### A GOOD LADDER

I cannot get along without The Guide. I think it is the step ladder to farmers' rights.—Jacob Alson, Langham, Sask., March 10, 1912.

### THE BRIGHTER DAY

Keep up the good work. "Organization, co-operation and education" and we shall yet "crown her queen and equity shall enter in for those who reap and those who spin and those the grain who garner in, A Brighter Day."—Wm. A. Henderson, Amisk, Alta., March 12, 1912.

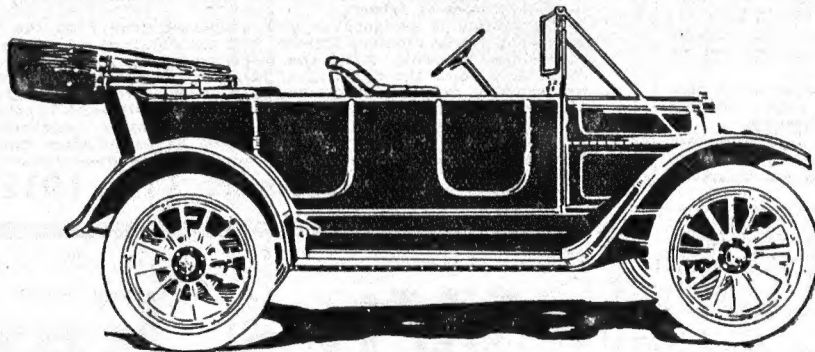
### BUY THROUGH THE GUIDE

Your paper is worth in actual cash many times its cost. I think it would be a grand thing if farmers would patronize those firms who advertise in The Guide, also buy of those firms who bring revenue into the public treasury until such a time as our leaders see fit to lower the tariff.—J. R. Mossman, Guernsey, Sask., March 11, 1912.

### WOULD PAY FIVE DOLLARS

I would rather pay \$5.00 for The Guide than see it "bushed" for want of advertising matter.—W. A. Graham, Simpson, Sask., March 7, 1912.

## First Car 'Cross Canada—a Reo



EVERYBODY agrees that the transcontinental trip of the "All-red Route Reo" was an endurance test far beyond anything put before a car anywhere or at any time. If the emptying of the bottle of Atlantic water into the Pacific proved the feasibility of a National Highway—it also proved—that has been proved again and again, that Reo is the "Car of Experience"—a credit to Canadian brain and brawn that build her.

That the Reo factory creed—"a \$1 more spent in the factory saves \$10 on the road"—means something. That this extra strength—extra power—extra capacity—extra reliability—demonstrated on this trip—is that difference which separates the Reo from the ruck. The difference that appeals to any buyer's reason. Send for the Book of the Trip—look at the photos—listen to Driver F. V. Haney as she dips her wheels into the Pacific—running as smooth as the "purr of a contented kitten."

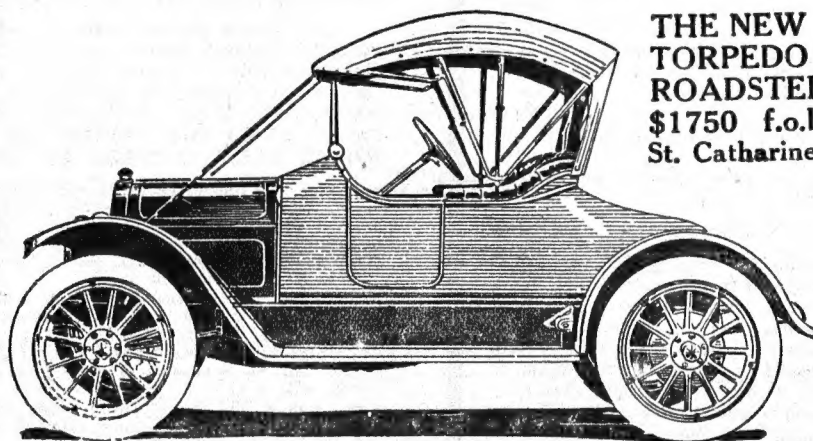
## New and Exclusive Features of 1913 Reos

A 5 - PASSENGER Touring Car and a 2-passenger Torpedo Roadster (illustrated here). The new body lines of the Roadster are in line with growing demands for an appearance of strength and solidity—away from the weak, spider-like lines of the past. The Touring Car body has been broadened and lengthened to meet the demands of comfort.

Both cars have the rational—reason why—left side drive and centre control, with a lever shaped to fit the palm of the hand—where the palm of the hand expects to find it naturally. A movement of only 3 inches each of four ways shifts all gears—no straining and reaching for levers.

Both cars are fitted with the famous Gray and Davis electric positive action starter dynamo and lamps. No cranking.

Both cars  
\$1750  
f.o.b. St. Catharines.



THE NEW  
TORPEDO  
ROADSTER  
\$1750 f.o.b.  
St. Catharines

At the Winnipeg Reo Garage there is a complete stock of all parts and a corps of factory expert engineers to attend to all Western repairs quickly and inexpensively. More Western depots for parts will be opened shortly.

**The Reo Motor Car Co.**  
OF CANADA, LIMITED  
St. Catharines, Ont.

**The Reo Sales Company**  
LIMITED  
St. Catharines, Ont.

### PREPARING FOR PEACE

London, Dec. 8.—Turkey has not yet officially appointed her peace delegates, but the Balkan states, including Greece, have named theirs, and the delegates will tomorrow start for London.

Dr. Daneff, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, will stop at Bucharest on his way to London, and will endeavor to reconcile Roumania's territorial and economic aspirations with Bulgaria's interests.

The Greeks continue their military operations and have occupied Syrakon and St. George, villages four hours' dis-

tant from Janina, where the remnants of the Turkish Monastir army are said to have arrived.

It was officially decided today that the Balkan peace conference to begin Friday, December 13, would be held in St. James Palace, which is the official residence of the King in London. State functions are held there, though King George usually occupies Buckingham Palace.

The official announcement was made today confirming the agreement by Austria-Hungary to the proposal of Sir Edward Grey for an ambassadorial con-

ference. This insures a participation of all the powers in the conference.

### Britain's Neutrality

Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, replying in the House of Commons to a question regarding Britain's policy in respect of the Balkan affairs, said that Britain's policy was one of strict neutrality. When the war ended Britain would endeavor to promote the permanent happiness of the present belligerents. When pressed to promise to submit any treaty to parliament before signing Sir Edward without actually declining to do so would not consent.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 11th, 1912

## A REFERENDUM ON THE NAVY

The Government's naval policy is now before the people of Canada and before the week is over there will undoubtedly be a counter proposal from the Opposition.

The amount of the actual money in the two proposals will probably be about the same. It seems therefore definitely settled that the people of Canada are to be taxed \$35,000,000 by a Parliament that has no mandate from the people for any naval expenditure whatever. Much as many people may deplore a naval expenditure in this day of civilization there is now no alternative for the Canadian people. But there are possibilities in the present situation equally as serious as the expenditure.

There is a possibility of the people being consulted in a general election with the issue of counter naval proposals. Such an event will be a catastrophe and should be avoided. And it can be avoided. Mr. Borden can settle the naval question by constitutional methods to the general satisfaction of the Canadian people without endangering his government and without the demoralizing effect of a general election. It can be done by taking a referendum vote by which every citizen can declare whether he favors either of the naval proposals or whether he is opposed to any navy.

By this means and by no other means can the taxpayers of Canada have a voice in a question which involves a tax of five dollars upon each man, woman and child in the nation. If Mr. Borden will rise to the occasion he will place himself in an enviable position among the statesmen of the British Empire and will be the first to allow the people a voice in the expenditure of their own money.

## SEND IN THE BALLOTS

The Guide Referendum is held this week. The ballot containing the eight questions to be voted upon will be found on page 19. This referendum has been kept prominently before our readers for the past two months, and we need hardly urge again all our subscribers to make this their own. Its aim is to find out the real and unbiased judgment of our readers on these vital questions which Canada must soon settle one way or another, and in order that the Referendum should fulfil its purpose we trust every reader will promptly fill in the ballot and mail it to The Guide. The educational benefit from studying these matters will be well worth the effort expended. Those who are still undecided as to how to vote may get help from the discussion carried on in this week's Mail Bag, as well as in previous letters. Some have clipped the questions from previous issues and have filled in their answers, but these, of course, will not be counted. The ballot appears in this issue only. The vote will be absolutely secret, but every voter should sign his or her name as an evidence of good faith, and to guard against the possibility of anyone voting several times. The Referendum is the foundation of Direct Legislation—that is, letting the will of the people prevail. The chief trouble with our elections is that important issues are befogged by party loyalty, the personality of candidates, keenness for office and various other side issues. Here is an opportunity to express an opinion on the questions themselves, uninfluenced by any other considerations. The attitude of the organized farmers of the West is a matter of lively concern to the press, the politicians and the people of the whole Dominion, and the results of The Guide Referendum will be awaited with the keenest interest. Let everybody co-operate in making this referendum

complete so that the voice of the Western farmers may carry due weight and authority.

## LEND US A HAND

We are particularly anxious that our readers should co-operate with us closely during the next few weeks. We are doing our best to publish a journal in the interest of the Western farmers. If our readers will assist us as much as they can we will be able to keep down expenses a great deal and publish a better paper. The point we have in view immediately concerns renewals of subscriptions. In the next few weeks there will be 15,000 renewals falling due. We want to ask our readers not to wait until their subscription has expired but to renew immediately even though their subscription has still a couple of months to run. This saves us sending out several notices, saves us a lot of work and expense in the office, and gives us ready money at a time when we need it most. The label on every paper tells each subscriber immediately when his subscription is due. We would be glad if all those who can afford it would take advantage of our long term offers as follows:—

Two years .....	\$1.50
Three years .....	2.00
Five years .....	3.00

We would like to have all these 15,000 readers renew their subscriptions before January 15. We will then be able to concentrate all our energies to getting new subscriptions. How many of our readers can we depend upon to help us in this respect?

## DEMURRAGE RATES INCREASED

The Board of Railway Commissioners on the application of the railway companies, has issued an order authorizing the increase of demurrage charges on freight cars from \$1 to \$2 and \$3 per day. The order will be in force from December 15 until March 31 next, and during that period any shipper or consignee who holds a car more than 24 hours, will be required to pay to the railway company a penalty of \$2 for the first day and \$3 per day afterwards. The object of the order, as stated by the railway companies and by the Board, is to prevent the use of cars for storage purposes. A great many merchants, it is said, make a practice of leaving goods in cars because they have not sufficient warehouse accommodation, and find it cheaper to pay \$1 a day for the use of the car than to enlarge their premises. There can be no doubt that the use of cars in this way contributes to the car shortage, not only by reducing the number of cars available, but by causing congestion in the yards. So far as this feature of the case is concerned the increase of demurrage rates will work for the advantage of farmers and shippers generally. Where the increased demurrage charges will work hardship will be in cases of unavoidable delay in the loading of a car. During a car shortage a farmer who has applied for a car never knows when it will be placed, but he must always be ready to load it immediately it goes alongside the platform. To load a 60,000 pound car to its capacity, a farmer who has his grain stored five miles from the railway must travel something like 180 miles with his teams, and now if he consumes more than 24 hours in this light task he is to be fined \$2 the first day and \$3 for every additional day until the car is loaded. But after the farmer has loaded the car and the demurrage charges have been added to his freight bill, the railway companies may leave the wheat on a side track till it rots if they choose and he will have no redress.

The increase in demurrage charges should greatly strengthen the demand of shippers for reciprocal demurrage. The railways evidently believe that a penalty of \$3 a day will make the public hustle in loading and unloading cars, and it would be only just to try the effect of the same medicine on the railways and see if reciprocal demurrage would not make them handle traffic more expeditiously.

## PARLIAMENT AND THE C.P.R.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, Conservative member for South York, and proprietor of the Toronto World, made a vigorous attack in the House of Commons a few days ago upon the frenzied-finance methods of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He declared that the people were being put into slavery by foreign capitalists and said Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the master financier of the company, owed his election as president to the proxies of a Dutch syndicate of shareholders. Mr. Maclean advocates Parliamentary action to stop melon cutting and discrimination in rates. It is to be hoped that Western members on both sides of the House will support Mr. Maclean, and force both Government and Opposition to show whether they are on the side of the people or the tools of the C.P.R. One of the questions that must soon be settled is whether the Government of Canada will control the C.P.R. or allow the C.P.R. to control the Government.

## FRUITS OF PROTECTION

Protection, we are told, builds up cities and makes for a well-rounded Dominion. Toronto, once, but no longer, called "The Good," is an outstanding example of what protection can do. It is the leading manufacturing city of Canada, the headquarters of Protection, and the home of many millionaires. To properly appreciate the prosperity which protection has brought to Toronto, however, we must look beyond the palaces of the millionaires, and enquire whether the mass of the people are enjoying their share of the wealth which is being created.

The following is an extract from an ordinary news report of a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Toronto City Council, which we cull from the Toronto Star of recent date:—

### "100 People in 10 Rooms"

"On Alderman Wanless' motion, the following matters will be referred to the government for legislation:—

"1. A limited number of inmates in lodging houses.

"2. The licensing of lodging houses.

"3. The sale of civic lands to poor people.

"4. To instal sanitary conveniences where necessary, on the local improvement system.

"5. To control tramps and other vagrants by the application of the indeterminate sentence.

"Said Alderman Wanless: 'You have heard of the tenement conditions in New York City. Have you heard of the lodging house in this city that in ten rooms accommodates one hundred men and women? It is one of the old houses purchased by the C.N.R. for freight sheds, and sublet to foreigners as lodging houses. In this particular instance, the lessee charges one dollar a week per head—receiving for his vile accommodation \$5,200 per annum.'"

"He should be summoned," said Alderman MacMurrich.

"The sanitary conditions are terrible," continued Alderman Wanless. "There are processions of vermin on walls. The place is a pest hole."

"The idea of the clause dealing with tramps is to drive away chronic vagrants."

What more eloquent testimony could be produced as to the results of Protection? Do our great financiers, our manufacturers, and our railway magnates, realize that in the



accumulation of their wealth they are forcing men and women to live under conditions such as these? Do their wives and daughters know that the luxury which they enjoy, the magnificent homes, the motor cars, the jewels, and the costly gowns which are to them a part of the necessities of life, are the fruits of a system which involves such misery and wretchedness for their fellow humans? For the sake of our faith in human nature, we hope not.

### OUR PIONEER MOTHERS

No stronger instinct dominates human kind than that which impels them towards the establishment of a home upon a portion of the earth, which the Creator gave for the free use of all mankind. No better illustration of this unerring instinct can be shown than the unparalleled rush of people from all quarters of the globe to the Prairie Provinces. The lure of the land is irresistible. The land hunger forces untold thousands from countries where land is monopolized, or held at prohibitive prices, to come to a country where land is advertised to be free for the asking. Obeying this natural and heaven-blessed instinct thousands of young women have left the shelter and comfort of parental homes, and with their husbands have come to build homes of their own. In thousands of one and two-roomed log cabins, or it may be in sod shacks, out on the Western prairies from twenty-five to one hundred miles from the railways these women are living today. The mud-chinked walls of their humble abodes protect them from the inclemency of the Western winters. The candle or the coal oil lamp lights the long winter evenings, and sheet iron heater or the cook stove protects them from the ravages of King Frost. The furniture is plain and substantial, and the clothing is secured more for comfort than for appearance. But these young wives and husbands, as side by side they face the struggles of pioneer life are not unhappy. They live largely in the future, for the day when their homestead will be "proved up" and will be to them a home which they can call their own. As the years pass children come to the home and bring additional joys and responsibilities. Those who live in homes surrounded by every convenience do not realize the courage required by these pioneer women. The journey through the mysterious land of motherhood has frequently not been brightened by the skilled assistance of physicians and practically never by the comforting presence of the trained nurse. These homes are far away from medical assistance and beyond the habitation of the Sisters of Mercy. Many of these women in such crises have given up life's struggle, which might easily have been continued had medical aid been within reach. The increasing cares brought by the young family are borne with brave hearts and smiling faces. These pioneer women have the courage of the Spartan mother. In these frugal and deserving homes, and there are thousands of them on our lonely prairies, every cent is carefully counted and is expended with a thriftiness that puts to shame our public financiers. This picture is not overdrawn, as thousands of our readers can testify; neither in its portrayal is there a desire to discourage our Western mothers, to whom the nation owes a debt which will forever remain unpaid. They are hewing the paths of civilization and rearing the citizens of the future. Our motive is to present a plea on behalf of these uncomplaining mothers that they may be given a square deal and be treated by their fellowmen as human beings quite within the range of the application of the Golden Rule. Consider for the moment that these mothers when leaving the railway on the long drive to their cabin homes pass by tens of thousands and in some cases hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin land awaiting only the hand of the husbandman. But upon none of this land may

they rest nor erect a home, because the greed of the land speculator backed up by a barbarian law prohibits it. And when they have reached their homes and gone beyond the realm of doctors and nurses, and the church and the clergyman, and the schoolhouse and the teacher, and the merchant and post office, and the other marks of civilization, we wish for them that they might obtain freedom, but it is not so. Where civilization gives them less it demands more, contrary to the divine mandate that where much is given much shall be required. In this humble home where we have been visiting, where the real struggle for existence is being fought out, the cruel hand of Special Privilege is ever present to make the struggle harder. And every cent of wealth created on these homesteads must be divided and half given to those who already live in the palaces of the millionaire. Is it fair? Is it just? Is it right? Is it according to the Sermon on the Mount, that this miserable blot upon our civilization should remain, or should we say to these pioneers: "Build your homes wherever you find vacant land; buy where you can buy cheapest; sell where you can sell highest, and pay tribute to no man." We believe that such is due to our pioneer mothers, who are the true heroines of our nation. Let us give them a square deal.

### A JUST TARIFF IMPOSSIBLE

All the ingenuity of men and all the investigations of tariff commissions will never produce a protective tariff that will be just to all classes. In other words it is impossible to protect one industry by means of the tariff without imposing a burden upon every other industry. The duty on cement, for instance is an advantage to the manufacturers of that commodity, because it enables them to charge a higher price for their product, but it is a disadvantage to the building industry and to everyone who uses cement. The duty on coal is an advantage to the owners of coal mines, but it is a disadvantage to every manufacturer who uses coal to feed his steam engines and to every householder who burns coal to warm his home and to cook his food. The iron and steel duties are an advantage to the iron manufacturer, but they are a disadvantage to the innumerable industries of which iron is the raw material.

Protection is also given as one of the reasons for high railway rates. H. M. P. Eckardt, in an article in the Monetary Times of November 30, dealing with the relation of government guarantees to railway rates, says:—

"There is another respect in which the railways are entitled to consideration at the hands of the government. No one can deny that the policy followed by both Liberal and Conservative governments of building up Canadian industries by means of a protective tariff, has served to increase the cost of constructing railway lines in Canada and of equipping and operating them. Locomotives, cars, steel rails and other supplies cost more because the railways are denied the right to buy free of duty in the markets of the world."

Again, because of protection, food, clothing, houses, and most other necessities of life are dearer, and because these things are dearer employers of labor must pay higher wages. As a result they must either charge more for their products or take less profit for themselves. All this discourages industry. Protection thus defeats its own object. It works to the disadvantage even of protected industries, except those which enjoy considerably more than the average amount of protection. But if protection is a burden even upon protected industries what can be said of its effect upon industries which have to bear the burdens of protection without getting any of the benefits? The agricultural industry, the largest and most important industry of Canada, is in this position. It has been demonstrated again and again that the Canadian farmer receives no advantage from the tariff

in selling his products, although he suffers from the tariff every time he spends a dollar. This is unjust to the farmer and a discouragement of Canada's basic industry. The farmer, however, does not ask for a tariff that will enable him to plunder others, but that the tariff that enables others to plunder him should be swept away.

### SHALL CANADA BE THE LAGGARD?

In the march towards democracy Canada lags behind the Motherland and her self-governing sisters in the Empire. Great Britain sixty years ago abolished her protective tariff, one of the chief enemies of democracy, and is making towards the freedom of the land for the use of the people. Telephones and telegraphs are public utilities, the cost being reduced and the service improved. The British civil service is a model for the world and a standing rebuke to the system of patronage and graft in Canada. The power of the lords has been broken, the poor and infirm are being provided for and Ireland is to have self-government.

In Australia and New Zealand the railways and telegraphs are operated by the people and there are no plutocratic railway magnates dominating governments and milking the public as in Canada. In these two sister dominions, the women exercise the franchise and manufacturers have not the chief power in the making of the tariff laws. Big land owners are compelled to sell and cheap credit is provided for farmers who are recognized as the foundation of the national greatness. South Africa has also solved the railway problem by public ownership and the blighting grip of privilege-seeking manufacturers is not known in that country. In Canada we believe we have climate and natural resources superior to any of these countries, but the people of Canada have not the freedom. Not in any country under the sun are the forces of privilege more powerfully organized than in Canada. Not even in the United States, the cradle of plutocracy, have the railways, bankers and manufacturers such a grip upon the people. Our railways are practically uncontrolled, our manufacturers have the tariff made to suit their own sweet will, and our banking combine is beyond comparison. Year by year this mighty Triple Alliance is drawing tighter the strings on the Canadian people. Are the Canadians willing to be the laggards of the Anglo-Saxon race? Shall it be said that we have not the courage to govern ourselves? How long shall we tolerate the extortion of our railways, our manufacturers and our bankers? This is of more importance than the childish quarrels between self-seeking politicians.

Andrew Carnegie celebrated his 77th birthday a few days ago. "The universe is well" was the sweeping verdict of the Steel King. "I have a higher opinion of the race than ever." A fortune reckoned in the hundreds of millions might naturally enough cause anyone to survey mankind through rosy-tinted spectacles. But to our way of thinking, "all's well with the world" can never truthfully be said so long as the economic system permits the heaping up of such gigantic fortunes as Carnegie's. Even a philanthropic effort to hand back millions of dollars to the people does not make everything right.

Do it now! Mark the ballot on page 19 and help make The Guide Referendum a true record of the opinions of Western farmers on the eight questions submitted.

All votes in The Guide Referendum must be recorded on the official ballot on page 19 of this issue.

Mark the ballot in The Guide Referendum before you put this paper down.



# Shake Well Before Using

EDITOR'S NOTE—We have arranged with one of the best story writers in Canada for several stories of the inside of Financial and Commercial Life in Canada.

They will be real good stories, and at the same time will stimulate the imagination and show how the game might be played whether or not exact details are followed. This story is the beginning and deals with the patent medicine evil. The next story will follow soon and is worth watching for.

All the way down in the elevator Gibbs' big honest wind-tanned face was thoughtful. During the weary round of job-hunting that had filled the week he had been in many offices, so many that he had lost count of them, and always with the same result. From picking and choosing he had gradually reached a frame of mind where he would be glad of a place however humble. He was learning that Chicago "between seasons" was not exactly a Western Canadian harvest-field clamoring for help. Why, back there at home—

Gibbs' long jaw set determinedly. There was no use drawing comparisons at this stage of the game. He couldn't go back there—not till he had shown his father that there were other places than the farm and other things than wheat. His father's advice had been sound and sane, as it always was; he knew that now. But he wouldn't go back without something to show for it—not after that fool row.

From a dusty cell of memory there emerged to reinforce the decision a certain remark of one Nap Wiggins, whom he had met last year at the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition—a lanky, likeable worthy who had been "spieling" for a sideshow on the Midway, a gentleman in a checked suit and a brown vest who talked as one having authority. Said Nap: "Yuh rubes up here don' know what y're missin'! Y'r think-tanks is got too many leaks in 'em to be good fer nothin' but farmin' or yuh'd beat it fer Chicago an' git in on a clean-up somewheres. Me fer little ol' Chi!"

Nevertheless, at the street entrance to the building Gibbs spread his remaining coins across his big palm and eyed them with a large measure of skepticism. There were two quarters, one dime and three nickels!

"Darn it, I eat for another twenty-four hours anyway!" he soliloquized. "And a great many of the world's events have happened in less time than that." With which cheerful review of the situation he drifted out into the eddies of the crowded thoroughfare.

And bumped right into Mr. Nap Wiggins himself with such force that the gentleman's silk hat was knocked off and in his frantic twist to catch it he dropped his cane and a pair of particularly yellow gloves.

"Can't yuh look where y're goin', yuh big mutt! Yuh—Well, fer the love o' Mike!"

The sudden change in his expression made Gibbs laugh heartily as they shook hands.

"How are yuh, Ol' Hayseed? Gee, I'm glad to see yuh! How's everythin' back on the ol' Manitoba farm?"

"Number 1 Hard," laughed Gibbs. "Look as if you'd been threshing forty to the acre yourself, Nap," and he allowed his gaze to dwell upon the long-tailed afternoon coat with the silk lapels.

"Some class, eh?" grinned Mr. Wiggins with modesty. "These here glad rags is got them I was wearin' at the Winnipeg Fair backed clean off the map, uh? Gee! but I'm glad to see yuh again, kid. Say, pipe the sparkler, will yuh?" and he jerked a thumb at his scarf-pin. "Real goods—cost me two hundred plunks cold.

Fact. An' say, how 'bout this?" He reached into a hip pocket and pulled out a roll of greenbacks the size of which made Gibbs' eyes widen.

"Why, what—what business are you in now? Undertaker?"

"No chance! No dead ones fer our's. Even if we does foller 'em right up to the brink o' the grave, y'understand, our line aint travellin' no further'n that. We crowds in all we kin, y'understand, an' the closter we gits to the cemetery the harder we works. Mebbe we kills a few an' mebbe we saves a few; we gits 'em goin' an' comin', believe me, but we aint no undertakers at that. Corpsum non desirabus," and Mr. Wiggins swung his cane and grinned aimably.

"Great Scott, Wiggins!" gasped Gibbs in amazement. "Are you serious? What the mischief kind of work is it? You talk like a funeral!"

"Faster'n that, kid. Oh, faster'n that! Great graft. We works fer the emancipation o' stricken mankind, y'understand. We deals in the saccharine syrup an' the succulent pill. We demonstrates the tonic stimulation an' the nerve-buildin' nutrition o' colored water in the cure o' all diseases as is subject to the influence o' psychological conditions an' the ebullition o' mental hallucination. D'yuh git me? No more dinky little side-shows at the Winni-

"Hardly as bad as that," smiled Gibbs. His face sobered quickly.

"Well now, you just turn right 'round an' beat it back there—fast," advised Mr. Wiggins emphatically. "If what yuh told me 'bout that farm o' yours was on the level, y'aint got no business lookin' fer a job in Chicago. Why say, kid," he added eagerly, "d'yuh know what I'm goin' to do with this here?" He slapped the roll of bills in his pocket. "Sink it, that's what—sink it in a farm up there myself. I been savin' fer it ever since I got back here. Why say, I knows a guy made fi' thousand cold on one deal up there las' month—one deal! He made a bunch o' coin off his crop besides an' paid fer his land out o' the profits. Am I goin' to git in on it? Am I? Just watch y'r Uncle Dudley! I'm beatin' it out o' this burg so fast one o' these here days that the wind'll shave me so close I won't need to go to a barber fer a week after I hit my farm! Say, on the level now, kid, don't that 'my farm' sound all to the good?"

"It sure does," cried Gibbs heartily. "If you mean that, Nap,—about going up there for good—congratulations. It's the greatest country on God's earth! It breeds men. It—it—" He stopped in confusion at the stare with which Mr. Wiggins was regarding him, and let his

"Cinch!" he chuckled. "You'n me'll be lookin' after the newspapers in the country towns. We takes little jaunts out into the country, y'understand. We drops in on one o' these yap editors an' blows him to a fifteen-center, lands him fer a bunch o' space in the child o' his brain at next to nothin' at all—an' blows out again with his John Henry sewed solid to our pink contract form. Some contract, believe me!" and Mr. Wiggins indulged in laughter. "I can't help it, Gibbs, an' yuh'll have to join in yerself when yuh see the way them suckers falls fer it. They just eats it up, y'understand, 'cause we sends 'em the ads. electrotyped so't they don't have to do no type-settin'. Our ads helps fill up the paper, y'understand, an' we can't be expected to pay much fer the privilege o' savin' the paper real money, can we?" Mr. Wiggins drummed on his white vest with four fingers and nodded in approval of his own argument.

"Taint on'y the little fellas," he continued. "We gits the big ones just as easy on'y we pays a little more fer it. I never could figger out where it paid the paper, though. Why say, there's big family journals an' magazines—'family' ones, y'understand—runnin' copy that I wouldn't let git as fur as my garbage can if I had a home with daughters

in it an' I aint no prude at that, Gibbs. These papers is got good stuff in 'em, mind yuh,—Sunday school lessons an' highfalutin' ed'torials 'bout moral livin' an' all the rest o' it. An' right 'longside that kind o' dope they runs pitchers o' peaches in clingstone clo'es as aint hidin' their shape so's yuh kin notice it an' pitchers o' big husky men that aint dressed no better'n Mcses was when the light went out! There's pitchers o' cancers an' swellin's an' pimples an' warts an' cons coughin' their heads off till yuh wonder how'n blazes the papers'll stand fer it!

"I'm handin' it to yuh straight now, Gibbs; the papers is got theirselves to blame fer it. There's patent medicines an' patent medicines, y'understand; some's mostly bum whisky an' dope an' some's colored water—a

few's got some merit. But when I knows one outfit as sells their dope to the niggers down south by stickin' a near nood on the label, it gits my goat!" and Wiggins slapped the table angrily.

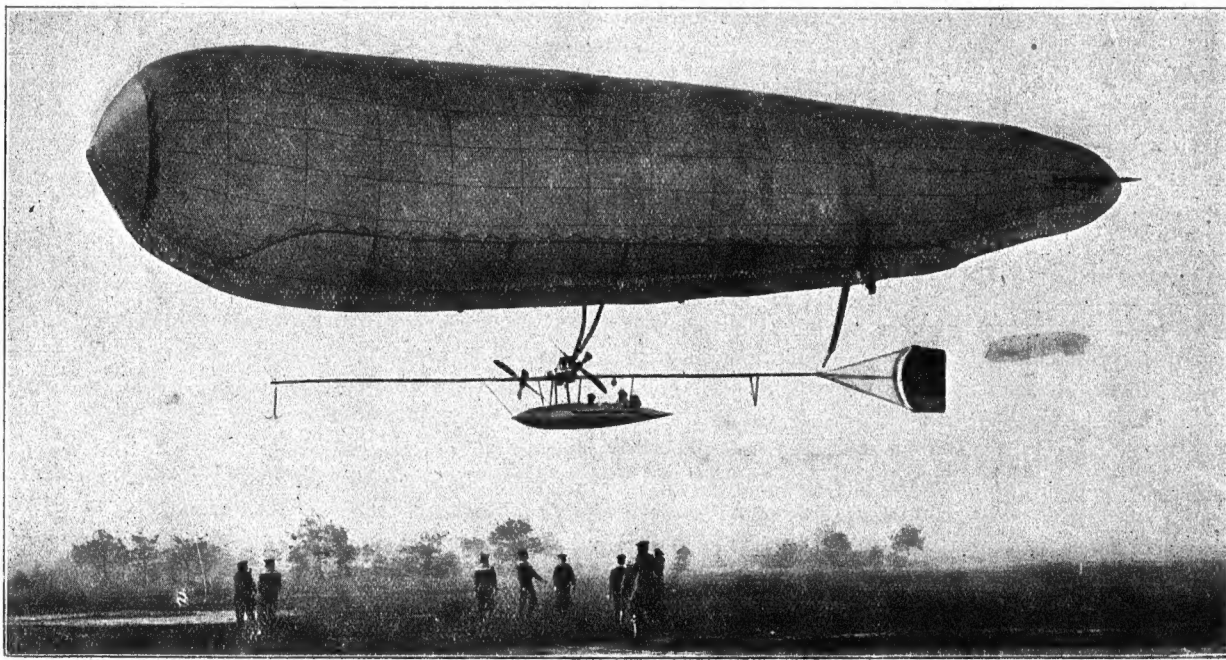
"I aint workin' fer no firm like that, y'understand. We're a colored water outfit; we sticks to gentian root an' Tincture Cardamon Co., aqua ad. Yuh could feed the Doc's pills to the cow an' bring up the baby on the pink milk 'thout givin' the kid colic. If I thought Bill Smith'd stand fer this here other thing I'm tellin' yuh 'bout—"

"Who's Bill Smith?" asked Gibbs in bewilderment, glancing again at the card Wiggins had handed him.

"Bill? Why, he's the Doc. Oh, I see," laughed Mr. Wiggins. "Smitty got the 'y' an' the 'e' an' the 'Doctor' when he started up in the business; he got the 'Lorenzo' yuh see on the card there—got that off a lemon wrapper. Sounds more professional, y'understand."

"And you expect me to join you in this kind of thing, Nap?"

"Now back up, kid. Back up!"



BRITAIN'S FASTEST AIRSHIP

The above picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken at the recent launching of the new naval airship, "Baby," at Farnborough. This ship subsequently attained such remarkable speed as to make her the fastest dirigible in Great Britain.

peg Fair fer yours truly. N. Wiggins, Esquire, has moved over into the Mazuma Orchard where the round plunkeros grows on the simoleon trees. I'm advertisin' man fer a patent medicine firm, y'understand. Say, light up an' we'll kick in somewheres where we kin sit down an' visit."

Secretly amused at the grand air with which Mr. Wiggins proffered his silver-mounted cigar-case, Gibbs followed as the other led the way to the nearest rathskeller.

"Now what the Sam Hill you doin' in Chicago?" inquired the buoyant Mr. Wiggins with some curiosity when they were seated in a secluded corner. "Beat in' the market or just rubberin'?"

"I'm looking for work, Nap. Know where I can get a job?"

"Know where yuh kin git a—Aw g'wan, yuh're kiddin', aintcha?" He stared blankly; for he had gone to a school where the reading of faces is one of the principal studies. "Why, what's happened up there? Canada gone bust?"

glance rove over the marble-topped tables with the uncomfortable feeling that he was several kinds of a fool. It was a moment or two before he realized that Wiggins was leaning toward him, talking earnestly.

"That aint none o' my business, y'understand," he was saying. "My business is to see yuh git located where yuh kin grab off some real coin. An' do I know where? Well say, kid, ask me, ask me! My card."

"Smythe Medical Company," read Gibbs aloud. "'Doctor Lorenzo Smythe, President'—"

"That's the guy—Smitty'll fix you up on my say-so right off the bat," declared Mr. Wiggins confidently. "I's talkin' to'm yesterday 'bout needin' an assistant on my end o' it."

"That's good of you, Nap," said Gibbs sincerely. "And what is the work like—on your end of it?" he inquired with interest.

Mr. Wiggins leaned back in his chair and blew a column of cigar smoke towards the ceiling.



warned Mr. Wiggins quickly. "Don't go slingin' any of that camp-meetin' talk. Yuh gotta look at this thing right. Here's a good job with real money an' if you don't git it, somebody else will. The world owes every feller the eats an' sleeps an' them as don't grab 'em off has only got theirselves to blame. I aint stickin' round myself any longer'n necessary to land my farm up there where you come from; but yuh'll just let me peel off a fifty fer y'r first week's pay an' not bite off y'r nose to spite y'r face."

Wiggins suited the action to the word, but Gibbs promptly shoved the bill back across the table and shook his head.

"Thanks, Nap. But first let's go and see—the Doctor."

The Smythe Medical Company had offices on the seventh floor of a nearby skyscraper and Gibbs was soon taking stock of the Company's luxuriously furnished reception room while Wiggins was "fixing it" with the Doctor himself in the latter's private office. Glittering diplomas with gold and red seals hung here and there on the walls in handsome frames of Circassian walnut. Strange and highly colored charts ruthlessly flayed the human body and exposed the inner mysteries of anatomy. There was a glass case, full of queer and murderous looking surgical instruments which might well be calculated to impress the uninitiated. There was a shield, covered with purple velvet, to which was pinned a number of medals. A subtle, indefinable odor of disinfectants pervaded the place with a suggestion of hospitals.

Once an inner door opened and Gibbs caught a glimpse of a big room full of

desks at which sat girls with piles of correspondence and printed matter in front of them—scores of girls, it seemed. There was a rattle of typewriters, a rustling of many papers and a subdued murmur—then the door closed again. The Smythe Medical Company was certainly doing a land-office business, whatever might be said as to the efficacy of their remedies.

Presently Wiggins reappeared at the door of the private office and in response to his beckoning finger Gibbs followed him into the presence of Doctor Lorenzo Smythe. He found himself staring at a big-bodied man who sat hunched over a mahogany desk, a man with flabby pasty cheeks and eyes that had the appearance of being abnormally small behind the exceptional thickness of his glasses. Gibbs was conscious of an intuitive dislike as he advanced across the thick Turkish rug.

Smythe swept the clean-cut athletic figure of the big Manitoban with an indifferent glance.

"How do?" he bobbed perfunctorily and waved one pudgy hand toward a chair.

Before the interview was half over Gibbs had made up his mind to refuse whatever offer was made to him. His dislike for the man was so strong and was growing so rapidly as he sat there that the young farmer found himself wanting to get up and do him a bodily injury in pure disgust of his conceit, his hypocrisy, his whole shallow make-up. The feeling caused Gibbs to check himself sharply; it made him angry with himself. One thing was certain—he could never work

for this man, even if he were engaged in selling Bibles to Sunday school workers.

"I'll pay you forty a week to start," Smythe suddenly concluded. "Mr. Wiggins here recommends you highly an' I'm willin' to take the chance." He gathered together a sheaf of signed letters as he spoke and pushed a desk button.

Gibbs was just opening his mouth for a flat refusal when he got his first glimpse of the girl. Notebook in hand, she came in through a door on the left—a trim little figure in a black dress with white lace collar and cuffs. Her features were distinctly highbred; her eyes dark and expressive. It wasn't that she was such a pretty girl; but there was about her an indefinable attractiveness, a wholesome-ness that appealed. She silently took the letters which Smythe extended and went out again.

Gibbs cleared his throat.

"I accept your offer, Doctor, and am ready to begin work any time," was what he said.

## II

The week that followed was one of great events. On Monday Gibbs was formally introduced to Miss Collins and helped her rearrange the advertising files which were in her care. Tuesday was the day he discovered that Nap Wiggins had a very high opinion of a certain cousin of Miss Collins. On Wednesday both he and Wiggins paid an evening call at Miss Collins' little flat and met Miss Collins' mother—and the cousin. On Thursday Gibbs went alone to the aforesaid little flat to restore a tiny handkerchief which Miss Collins had dropped as

she was leaving the office. Friday—Friday was a day of culmination; or rather it was Friday night the thing happened.

It had been planned that the advertising department would leave the city on Saturday on their first joint trip into the country. Wiggins had been busy all week, gathering together his material, arranging his itinerary and initiating his assistant into the devious mysteries of testimonial hunting. It appeared that there was a rake-off for Messrs. Wiggins and Gibbs, over and above salary, on every ignorant bumpkin whom they got to sign the testimonial for a cash consideration; five dollars extra if they secured his photo.

As the week progressed, however, Gibbs noted that Mr. Wiggins' enthusiasm was undergoing a change. The change was very gradual and on the surface Wiggins maintained the same buoyant garrulity that was characteristic of him. But to Gibbs, who was thrown much in his company, it was apparent that the other was not altogether himself. At first he attributed it to the fact that this was the longest consecutive period which Nap had spent inside the office and that he was merely chafing at the indoor work. As the days went by, however, Gibbs noted an increasing pre-occupation in the ex-showman's manner and an increasing tendency to keep to himself. Gibbs said nothing, but watched covertly; he liked Nap and secretly hoped he had not been getting into any kind of trouble.

Thursday afternoon Wiggins had dropped a slip of paper, on which was written a telephone number. On restoring this, Gibbs had been favored with a keen look

Continued on Page 20

# Britain's Greatest Victory

1838-1847

By J. A. Stevenson

ARTICLE IV.

## Defeating the Landed Aristocracy

When the session of 1843 opened there was an unfortunate incident between Peel and Cobden in Parliament, which was due to a misinterpretation of one of Cobden's statements, but undoubtedly had some effect in drawing Peel away for the time being from the free trade cause. Cobden asked the House to hold the Premier individually responsible for the position of the country and Peel proceeded to interpret the words as meaning personally responsible. The Premier seized the opportunity to make a biting attack on Cobden, which the House as a whole applauded and the latter's enemies spoke of him as politically ruined. By the country rallied to Cobden's side and meetings were held in many places to protest against the treatment which the free trade leader had received. The year 1843 saw a great agitation in each of the three kingdoms. Daniel O'Connell was rousing Ireland with his outcry for repeal; Scotland was engaged in the famous religious schism which led to the Disruption, and in England the Corn Law League was daily gaining ground. By this time the League had converted to free trade by far the larger number of manufacturers, merchants, shop-keepers and the better class artisans. They now turned to other elements and set to work to prove the injuries which the Corn Laws inflicted upon the tenant farmers and laborers, in fact on every class except the landlords. The time was ripe; the farmers were securing low prices and the rabid protectionists in the country were disgusted at the free trade concessions in the budget.

### Cobden a National Figure

The speakers of the League met with bitter opposition in many places and fierce debates with protectionist champions were frequent. At Dorchester there was an attempt to storm the platform, but the Free Traders were prepared and, aided by the friendly laborers, repulsed the attack of the monopolists, who were mostly corn factors, estate agents and other satellites of the landlords. Cobden always asked his opponents to show in which way farmers and farm laborers had profited by the Corn Laws since 1815. At Aylesbury, which was a great protectionist stronghold, Lord Nugent, who presided at a meeting, declared

that the opponents of free trade were as few as its supporters would have been twenty years before. At Colchester there was a great contest between Cobden and Mr. C. P. Villiers vs. Sir John Tyrrell and Mr. Ferrand, two redoubtable Protectionists. The battle raged for six hours and the Free Traders achieved a striking victory. At this time Cobden practically lived on public platforms and his position in the country became second to none in politics. The subject of the condition of the people was even discussed in Parliament and Cobden lost no opportunities of making his points in favor of free trade. When a county member moved what amounted to a vote of censure on the League, Cobden retorted with an account of the state of the laborers of the member's own estates and proved that in his county of Dorset one out of every seven of the population was a pauper. Later in the session he made a vigorous attack on the sugar duties and the policy of preference to the produce of British Colonies when the latter contributed nothing to the revenues and burdened the Mother Country with civil and military expenses. The whole colonial trade amounted only to \$10,000,000 a year and \$5,000,000 was spent by the Mother Country to secure it. At this time Gladstone was prepared to expound eloquently the principles of free trade, but was ready to give clever reasons for not applying them. However, Cobden declared that unless there was a general revival free trade was bound to come from the necessities of the Exchequer. At the end of the session Bright and Cobden continued their campaign. They were ubiquitous; one day at Manchester, another at Lincoln, another at Salisbury, then in Haddingtonshire. They had a splendid campaign in Scotland and the North of England, ending up with two fine meetings in Hull.

### Millions of Tracts Circulated

It is interesting to recount the statistics of the Anti-Corn Law agitation as shown by the report of 1843. Five hundred persons had been employed in distributing tracts from house to house and 5,000,000 had been delivered to parliamentary electors, while the total distributed to non-electors and others had been upwards of 9,000,000. One hundred and forty

towns had been visited and there had been a vast number of meetings in purely agricultural districts. £50,000 had been expended in the current year and during the next year nearly £90,000 had actually been raised. The circulation of the free trade newspaper, whose name had now been changed to "The League," was 30,000. Cobden believed in the efficiency of a vast propaganda. He always felt that if the truth was brought to peoples' doors they must embrace it. In October, 1843, his cause won a notable victory, when in the city of London, the centre of the financial world, a Free Trader was returned after a vigorous contest with the Protectionists, who were backed up by all the government influence. In 1844 the Corn Laws fell into the background through a temporary revival of trade. In reply to the assertion that the rate of wages was regulated by the price of corn, and that a lower price of corn meant a fall in wages, Cobden skillfully turned the attack against the protectionist land owners, by describing the moral, social and economic state of the rural laborers and stating that it was the fear of reduction of this condition which caused the Chartist agitation in the towns. He declared that a starving population could never form a valuable class of domestic consumers of corn.

### Dispute Over Factory Acts

At this period Cobden and other leaders began to fear that the completion of their labors would take a longer time than they anticipated. They decided to abandon the pocket boroughs controlled by the aristocracy, which were hopeless from their point of view, and to concentrate on the manufacturing cities and the larger constituencies where a change of public opinion could be hoped for. Meantime Parliament occupied a considerable portion of its time with social legislation, such as the Factory Acts. The development of manufactures and the increase and distribution of the population forced upon the nation a crowd of new difficulties and circumstances with which it was ill prepared to deal. To illustrate the change in 1818 it was estimated that 57,000 people were employed in cotton factories and by 1840 the number had risen to 469,000. Throughout this famous Parliament of 1841 to 1847 there

was undoubtedly a great effort, both on the part of the Premier and his more enlightened colleagues and of independent reformers and philanthropists of all kinds, to regulate and ameliorate a state of society which had threatened to become unmanageable. Cobden and his friends were strong individualists and the charge has been brought against them that they selfishly resisted the Factory Acts which regulated the hours and conditions of labor and industry. These acts were zealously favored by the country landlords as a weapon to annoy the manufacturers.

### Believed in Cheap Food

It is false to charge Cobden with indifference to the condition of the working classes. What he maintained was that all restrictions and regulations of industry ought to be secured by the demands and independent action of the workmen themselves and not by the assistance of the law. He believed that the cheapening of food would do more to ameliorate the conditions of the artisan classes and put them in a better position to take independent action for their own protection than a score of legislative enactments. In 1844 the League started new tactics and began to give systematic attention to electoral registration. The Free Traders had a powerful position in 150 borough and city seats, but even in their stronghold of Lancashire they were weak in the county divisions. There was in the Reform Act a clause known as the 40 shilling freehold clause, which entitled a man who held land valued at 40 shillings to qualify for a vote. Cobden appealed to the large class of shop-keepers and mechanics who had saved a little money to invest it in such a freehold and there was a widespread response from the class appealed to. The plan was enthusiastically taken up and by 1845 between four and five thousand new electors had been brought upon the list in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, where it is calculated that over \$1,000,000 was invested by individuals for this purpose. Very many persons in other parts of the country, who believed in Cobden's policies, took his advice and qualified for an extra vote and the plan contributed much to the further diminution of the power of the landed aristocracy.



# The Mail Bag

## THE REFERENDUM VOTE

Editor, Guide:—You have spread a list of questions of very wide-reaching, practical importance before your readers, providing lots of splendid material for filling the meetings of our local unions with lively discussion.

Under the head of Tariff, I would have preferred our Ottawa program, particularly in regard to American Reciprocity. Personally I never approved of their recent reciprocity agreement, it was not our policy. It placed on the free list in our trade with the United States all that we sell. It left the tariff burden on all that we buy. It was unfair to American farmers, exposing them to the full competition of Canadian farm products, without lightening their own tariff burdens. It was a timid, facing both ways, political device, trying to please the farmers without irritating the manufacturers. As a fighting proposition it failed, and while reciprocity is more of a live question than ever, the late reciprocity agreement is dead, both in Canada and the States. Why should we farmers try to galvanize it into life again? Let us go back to our Ottawa policy and fight for a better reciprocity, than the thing that was buried during the last elections.

Which of your questions should we concentrate upon for immediate action?

I think Direct Legislation, especially the "Initiative." This appears to me the key that would open the door to all our reforms. Many of our thoughtful members must have noticed, that somehow our attempts at influencing legislation have not been very successful. The political head seems to listen to our proposal with great interest, give us very nice words, promise careful consideration, then the matter drops. Or if by chance one of our proposals is drawn into the legislative machinery, it comes out so twisted and altered in shape, that we can hardly recognize our unlucky offspring. The chief reason for all this is our crazy party system. Our proposals generally will tread on the corns of some privileged business or vested interest which naturally will squeal and fight. To turn our proposals into laws we have to put them into the hands of the party leaders in power; these know, of course, that our measures will provoke the hostility of powerful men with votes and much money, and if the party leaders ask us: "Will you back us up with your votes, if we take up your proposal?" we cannot answer yes, not merely because of the party spirit of many of our members, but because the thing is not reasonable in itself. For this support would mean, not merely to help the party leaders to pass our measure, but to endorse by our votes wholesale all the other acts of legislation and administration of a party that may in many respects be abhorrent to us, and to vote for any candidate, irrespective of ability or character, whom the party caucus nominates. No wonder many of our members think this too big a price to pay.

Direct Legislation would rid us of these difficulties. We could employ the best legal talent to draft our proposals in our own way, we could easily get the required votes to petition for their initiation, and thus we could place them before the country to be voted

upon on their own merits, free from all personal and political entanglements.

I want especially to appeal to the United Farmers of Alberta to try to get this matter put into practical shape at our coming convention. The Alberta legislature meets on February 13, a few weeks after our convention. It is just possible that we might get this matter passed right then. The Conservative opposition is pledged to Direct Legislation. I know that some Liberal members are in favor of it. In any case, this session is the last before a provincial election, and if we fail in the session, we must try to succeed in the election.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

Penhold, Alta., Nov. 18.

## FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Editor, Guide:—As the final vote on your eight questions is drawing near to hand, I would like to say a few things regarding the letters of W. B. Hull and "A Thinker" in the recent issue of The Guide.

Let me say that it is our duty as loyal and progressive citizens to look at things from a fair, impartial and unbiased standpoint. The whole thing in a nutshell is this: All people are amenable to the law, hence all the people should have a say in making the law. Votes cannot be forced upon women.

A little further on he says the time is not opportune. Selfishness, ignorance and greed have used this old argument since time began and until "Thinker" can sweep the cobwebs of selfishness and tradition from his mind and substitute some of that education he says women need, he will be unable to clearly determine normal well-balanced civilization from abnormal, lopsided, jumbled so-called civilization. Wake up "Thinker," view things from an unbiased frame of mind and you will join the ranks working for equal suffrage.

H. G. AHERN.

## THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—Six of the eight questions asked by The Guide should be answered in the affirmative—Yes! There is hardly room for an argument on questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Universal free trade is the best thing for all the nations of the earth. Anything else is merely parish politics. You may as well allow every little village in the land to build a wall around its small surroundings and charge outsiders a fee for admission. A tax on churches is just as defensible as a tax on newspapers, and when you tax the pulp wood and the printing press you are doing the nation more harm than if you taxed the preacher.

The earth was given to the children

may turn up, but we can select a man who has time, means and capacity to attend to the business.

Of number 8 I should say that Female Suffrage is the maddest of all mad fads of the age. From the earliest times women have shown a great want of judgment.

Even when our Mother Eve (the fairest of her daughters) was given the best man ever made, she chose a devil for her confidant, and treated the salvation of her race as a matter for a bargain counter, vainly deciding that she could get something better than Paradise from the advance agent of the other shop.

THOMAS C. ROBSON,

Dauphin, Man.

## REFERENDUM OPINIONS

Editor, Guide:—As you invite discussion on the eight questions submitted in your Referendum, I beg permission to forward short notes on each.

I think question No. 1, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, would be a distinct advantage. By the Referendum the entire electorate could pass judgment on any important question before it became law. At the present time legislation is passed favoring a certain class or the "big interests" to the disadvantage of the people as a whole. Under the Recall our members would be

very careful about accepting bribes directly or indirectly from corporations and other interests to vote for them. At the present time we cannot call them to account until the end of three or four years instead of, as it should be, any time.

Question No. 2.—Gradual Free Trade with Great Britain would be a great advantage to consumers and the farmer especially, as he could buy the necessities of life minus the preferential tariff now in force.

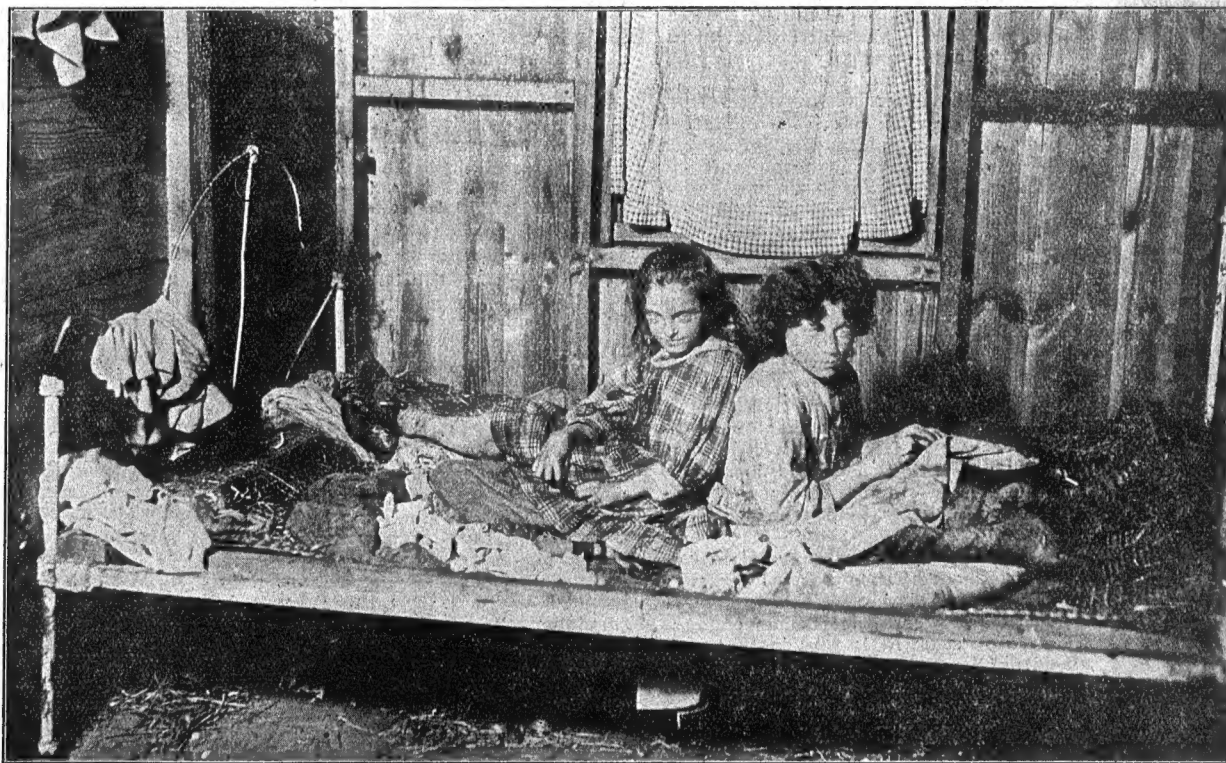
Question No. 3.—Reciprocity with the United States is becoming of more vital importance to the farmers and the Dominion of Canada as a whole every day. Supposing the Canadian farmer did not receive one cent more for his grain by the American outlet, the advantages are obvious. The Americans need our hard wheat to mix with their softer varieties. It would make another outlet for our

grain with a far shorter haul than to Liverpool. At the present ratio of increase of population in the United States, the Union will be importing large quantities of our hard wheat in a few years. With free trade in grain the American railroads would push their lines all through Western Canada, thus doing away with the congestion at the present time. Even this year when our production is only a fraction of what it will be in twenty years, grain men are predicting 30,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the farmers' hands owing to inability of railroads to haul it out, and insufficient storage facilities.

Continued on Page 23

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



## A PROTECTED INDUSTRY

In this room these two children lived and slept and passed their leisure moments until found and removed elsewhere. They were employed during the daytime in a cannery, the owners of which were protected by a high duty. This shows that Protection does not protect the workers.

They can refrain from voting if they choose just as thousands of men do every year from some reason or other best known to themselves. It is not a question as to whether women would vote as their husbands do or not. Such logic as that is childish. Women should have a good right to do and act and think as they please, as men have. If they want to vote, no imperial power or prehistoric custom or tradition born of greed, nursed in opulence and fettered by custom and superstition should override the vaunted civilization of today and say: "No. You are a woman, your place is home." There are just as bright, active and progressive female brains as male and the best ideas can only be evolved out of the union of both male and female brains.

"Thinker" reminds us that few women are actively interested in politics; that is easy to say, but can he prove his statement? Surely the record of women's achievements in about a dozen of the states of the Union will very emphatically disprove his statement. He says he is with Sir Rodmond: He would keep women out of politics. Selfishness!

of men as a community and the land values should alone be taxed for its defence, improvement and government. William the Norman knew this. He divided England among his barons on the condition that they defend it and him. Today, while the successors of these barons, still with greedy hands clutch the land, they call upon the unhappy back-handers to do the fighting. This we hope David Lloyd George will correct. He is up against a great Goliath, but the little Welshman is a good fighter and he has more than one stone in his wallet.

Of question No. 1, I would say that we are not sufficiently well educated to decide on a referendum. Interested parties can so easily draw a red herring across the trail that will puzzle the average voter. This was done in 1911. In spite of all the literature, etc., to the contrary, a great many voters voted against union with the States rather than against reciprocity, while others for a mere glass of beer, like the base Judean flung a pearl away worth half the tribe. We cannot all spend our time in studying every question that



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE PRAYER PERFECT

Dear Lord! Kind Lord!  
Gracious Lord, I pray  
Thou wilt look on all I love,  
Tenderly today!  
Weed their hearts of weariness;  
Scatter every care  
Down a wake of angel-wings  
Winnowing the air.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

## BEGINNING ON TOO LITTLE CAPITAL

So many requests have come to me during the last few days for assistance in the way of clothing that I have been wondering what is wrong with economic conditions out West. Some of these letters were very pathetic and the distress very genuine, but who is to blame for these conditions? Doubtless it is partly due to the high prices the farmer has to pay for machinery and other articles due to the high tariff, but that doesn't cover the whole ground. I have come to the conclusion that it must result partly from people starting house-keeping without sufficient capital. Too many young people get married with just enough means to get along if everything goes well for several years.

I am not blaming these young people, mind you, for often the girl not having been trained to buy has no idea of the limitations of a ten dollar bill in providing household necessities, and no more has the man. Then again, it has been the way of women for generations to have faith that in some magical way a man can always produce money. Some men can, because they have a genius for money-making, but they are the exceptions rather than the rule and frequently they know not only how to make it but how to husband it.

Now, it seems to me that the fault lies with the girl who takes for granted that in some way things will be provided. She should have a pretty fair idea what it costs to keep house and she should know the financial position of the man she is about to marry, and should be prepared to tell him whether it would be safe to undertake it with that amount. It is not enough to be able to buy the little bit of furniture that is really needed. There should be no heavy payments hanging over them which will demand a long series of good crops and good luck for their clearance. Occasionally Fortune does smile without interruption upon some homes for years, but she is a fickle personage and there is no telling when her smiles will turn to frowns.

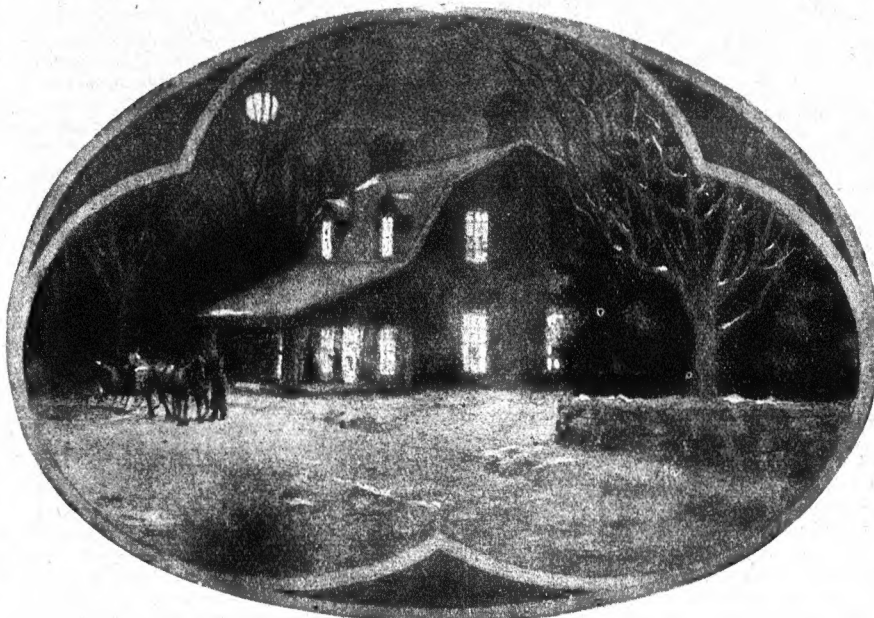
I believe that this rushing into matrimony pell-mell is one of the factors that make for unhappy homes and poverty. The awful, sordid grind of trying to make ends meet when there isn't a tithe of enough to meet them with takes the very heart out of both husband and wife and leaves little time or energy for the graceful attentions that help to keep the lamp of love burning.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE COUNTRY TEACHER'S STAND-POINT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading your page with interest from week to week and need scarcely say that I think you are doing a noble work. I am not a matron as most of your correspondents seem to be, so probably for that reason my thoughts may not be of any assistance. Nevertheless, I must tell you an incident in my own experience. I was teaching in a rural school where there were a great many children—boys and girls. There were several big boys, but after being out amongst the children for the first few days I concluded that they were all fairly good children. After this I ceased to go out amongst them, until one day a little girl (aged six) came running in with a look on her face which depicted something more than terror. She had a disgusting story to



A Pleasant Christmassy Scene Suggestive of Hospitality

tell concerning one of the boys. I soothed her as best I could and punished the boy, but what good did that do? The harm was done and during the rest of the term the little girl shunned all the boys and especially the one who had so shattered her purity.

I enjoyed very much the letter from "A Northwest Woman." Would that there were many such women as she in Canada. I have no complaint to make on my part for I am unmarried and my father is one of the best men in the West. Never as far back as I can remember did he ever refuse mother or the children anything we wanted. Nay, I have even heard him tell mother to get herself a new coat, or dress or hat when she thought that she did not need it. He would say: "Now, wife, I want to be proud of you when we go out, so please get this and oblige me." Then she would laugh and do so. During my term at High School he always gave me all that he could spare for spending. But let me tell you a little incident to illustrate another class of men.

A young couple were married in this neighborhood. Three years later they had three children. As he was quite clever at carpentering, father engaged him to do some little jobs in that line. I do not remember what all he did, but I remember that he received in payment something over four hundred dollars. He decided to take a trip so he went to Winnipeg and stayed three weeks, leaving his wife and three children with thirty-five cents, while he took the remainder. I am acquainted with these facts, because when she went to town the poor wife borrowed our rig and pony to take her butter and eggs in with. Let us hope that these cases are few and far between.

Enclosed find five cents for which send me the booklet: "How to Teach the Truth to Children"; it may help the mothers of my scholars. I must close wishing you God's speed in your work.

BRUN KULLA.

I fancy Brun Kulla is your pen name. Would you mind sending me a card to let me know whether or not that is the name in which I am to send it.—F.M.B.

## WOMEN LAGGING BEHIND

Dear Miss Beynon:—A few years ago the educators were wasting much worry over the fact that farmers' daughters were receiving so much better schooling than their brothers, and they would be above marrying other girls' brothers. Now, anyone need only read a few copies of The Guide to recognize the fallacy of such reasoning. Every issue contains splendid letters from men urging needed reforms and their opinions as to the best method to bring them about. The women's pages contain what? Nothing more soul-inspiring

than complaints about the shortcomings of their husbands, their comparative powers of resisting temptations, when certain important family events are expected to occur; how many children they have who are old enough to read certain booklets, the amount of work to do, and their wages, or lack of wages. There are too many papers now publishing letters that are positively indecent, and I sincerely hope The Guide will not descend to their level. I think all contributors should sign their names. Personally, it would be beneath my honor to write for publication anything to which I was ashamed to sign my name.

We are all obliged to adapt ourselves to circumstances, of course, but if one woman spoken of in the November 13th issue had taken time from other things to properly train her boys, they would not allow their father to speak so disrespectfully to her. I pity a woman so circumstanced, more for the want of character she must have displayed in dealing with the man of her choice, than for the actual hardships she has suffered. Man is a reasonable being, not more inclined to tyrannize, on the average, than woman, nor more inclined to be a spendthrift, and as for downright stinginess, I have known women so far beyond any man in that respect that there was no comparison.

Every few weeks we receive bulletins from the Department of Agriculture containing valuable information on subjects in which farmers are interested. Why could not the proceedings of the Women's Congress, held in Lethbridge last month, have been issued in pamphlet form, and sent free to all those at least who were interested sufficiently to ask for it? And the mothers' Congresses that are held from time to time, how many young mothers to whom the papers read and the addresses given would be the greatest blessing, are able to attend?

Whenever there is an epidemic of typhoid fever, the city or municipality interested make haste to issue the proper instructions for safeguarding against the disease. If the instructions had been issued before the calamity, it would likely have been averted. Then since surely the well-being of our population is as important as the planting of good seed, why could there not be organized a Department of Public Health, which would issue bulletins on the methods of prevention and simple home treatment of all diseases. How many young mothers know that quinine and lard ointment rubbed under the armpits of a child too young to take the quinine internally will sometimes allay fever, or that mustard plasters made with the white of an egg instead of water will not blister? Those simple prescriptions cost us indirectly ten dollars each, for I have used them several times and helped children who were as

sick as our baby was, when we sent for the doctor who gave us those directions. The mustard plasters were applied to the abdomen and the soles of the feet to keep down convulsions.

I hope this gives you an idea of my plans for the improvement of our department, and as I suppose this letter is too long to permit of publication make any use of it you think best.

MRS. LAWRENCE DORAN.  
Ponoka, Alta.

I heartily agree with you that many women need to have a broader outlook on life and that is why I am persistently urging the formation of Women's Clubs and trying to interest them in the question of the political standing of women. But it is hard for a woman to find either the time or the energy to look into things beyond her own home when she has a large family and an unsympathetic husband.—F.M.B.

## THE MAN'S SIDE OF THE PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Have just been reading the Country Homemakers' page and like the letters fine, but the heart aches for the fine people. Now, I feel sorry, yes more than words can express for "A Northwest Woman." I feel very sorry for the women who have such husbands, but, Miss Beynon, let's have a discussion. I think if such letters would not be printed or written it would be better, because there are a number of girls who read your page and it makes them feel hard towards men, even their father and brothers. Now, I'm talking from experience. I know girls who have quarreled with their father because they have not such a nice dress and hat as their chums, and it hurts some noble-minded men who are trying hard to get along. These little things worry them and make their hearts sore, and oftentimes make their loads harder to bear. Now, I know men who would far rather treat a stranger than their wives or daughters, and would think nothing of spending every cent they owned in a barroom and their children starving at home. Now, Miss Beynon, I would be much obliged if you would send me Maternity complete, and How to Teach the Truth to Children, as it is a thing that ought to be considered by everyone. Thanking you for a small space in your valuable page, I remain,

JUST SEVENTEEN.

Just Seventeen, will you please send me your name and address so that I can forward the booklets. As for the fathers and husbands of unreasonable wives and daughters I'm sorry for them, just as sorry as I am for the wives and daughters of unreasonable men.—F.M.B.

## CAN A MATERNITY NURSE PRACTICE HER PROFESSION?

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have at last succeeded in getting a certified maternity nurse whom we consider a God-send. She has been busy already and now the doctor tells me she is liable to a heavy fine if she practices down here.

We are forty miles from the nearest doctor and fourteen from one who speaks nothing but French. If the law in Canada is such, it is time your paper took up the question and agitated it till it was altered. The nurse I am speaking about graduated in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, England, and came out specially to our district. Kindly let me know if she is liable to prosecution, as soon as possible, and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

SCOT.

I took the trouble to write to the Attorney-General at Regina about this matter, and their answer was that there was no law preventing a nurse from practicing if she did not also practice medicine.—F.M.B.

An aim in life is the only fortune worth the finding, and it is not to be found in foreign lands, but in the heart itself.—R. L. Stevenson.



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**MINUTES OF DIRECTORS' MEETING OF SASK. G.G.A., HELD IN SASKATOON, NOV. 15, 1912**

The Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. held a meeting at Saskatoon on November 15, called in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Executive meeting held Monday, October 29. The meeting was held in the council chambers, City Hall, President Maharg in the chair. The following were present: James Robinson, Hon. George Langley, Frank Burton, Thomas Alcock, J. B. Musselman, C. W. Hawkins, W. H. Lillwall, J. F. Reid, A. J. Greensill and Secretary Green. In addition, the following district organization officers were present: Thomas Sales, Langham; E. J. Hoppiss, Dundurn; R. M. Johnston, Eastview; Jacob Olson, Stockholm; Thomas Conlon, Newberry; J. W. Henderson, A. Zeitler, Maryfield, and Dr. Hill, of Kinley, also was present.

Secretary Green explained the purpose for which the meeting was called, and read the resolution referred to about it. It was decided on motion of Messrs. Musselman and Dunning that the meeting convene as a committee on organization to be followed by a Directors' meeting. Carried.

A general round table talk was then indulged in, followed by an address on organization by A. H. Zeitler, of Maryfield. He advised that he was ready not only to give his views but some time also to the work in hand.

Mr. Green was asked to explain the general standing of the association, and read a financial statement showing that a large percentage of new associations had been formed since convention, but that a very large proportion of the older associations had not responded so far by way of finance, but it was a common practice that fees were not sent in until towards the end of the year and he anticipated a big rush in that line from now on and that the financial status of the association was never better, and he believed it would at the end of the year show a larger cash balance on hand than it ever had since its existence. Mr. Green was asked to outline his views of organization. He stated he thought the best way for the fall work would be to hold a meeting in each organization district, at which there would be invited delegates to attend from all the associations in that district. That a number of the Directors and Executive should be on hand to meet with these delegates and to assist. The main work at that meeting would be the arranging of a series of meetings for that particular organization district, the dates and places at which the meetings would be held and the time most convenient, and the local speakers that were to attend; also points at which new organizations were to be attempted, and the method of getting the speakers about to them. Some attempt should be made at shaping two or three resolutions on general principles expressing the views of the delegates at that convention, relating to various subjects such as Grain Act, car distribution clauses, Bank Act, grain storage, constitutional amendments and the question of whether grain growers should make any attempt to take any hand in politics as an association, either operating as district units or a general principle adopted and amendments to the constitution along that line, merely to get an expression and set out the discussion for the locals so that the delegates coming to the Central Convention would be posted along the lines suggested in the questions. Then the question of picnics and raising of fees might be discussed.

Some discussion then followed, and Mr. Olsen presented a paper on organization and spoke of the effect of summer picnics and the way they had been carried out in his particular district. Mr. Reid

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

also presented a paper which was received on motion of Messrs. Conlon and Musselman. Mr. Musselman then read and commented on a paper read by Mr. Olsen. Mr. Hawkins read a paper and commented particularly on the necessity of a department to assist members in settlement of disputes on the line of defence leagues capable of fighting corporations in defence of individual members or of arbitrating on difficulties that might arise between individual members.

At this point it was moved by Messrs. Dunning and Musselman that the meeting adjourn to meet at the close of the Directors' meeting, which was to assemble at 1.30.

The meeting assembled at 1.30 and Mr. Dunning explained that Mr. Mantle had suggested the Directors going to the University building, that 'busses would be provided and that Dean Rutherford earnestly requested the Directors to meet with his class of boys now convened to take their first lesson in stock judging, also the seed fair. Judges were at their school preparatory to starting out on seed fairs. After some discussion it was decided to accept the Dean's offer and continue our meeting, which the Dean agreed to provide for at the University building. The meeting adjourned.

The visit was made. Short addresses were given to the class by Hon. George Langley, Dunning, Maharg, Mantle and Secretary Green. They were then shown over the building and convened at 4 p.m. in one of the lecture rooms in the University building.

The question of Mr. Green's appointment by the commission was then taken up as per a resolution calling the meeting. Much discussion took place, in which most of the directors expressed their views. The discussion was carried on till 6 o'clock, when it was moved by Messrs. Musselman and Hawkins that the discussion on Mr. Green's appointment now be closed. Carried.

The meeting convened again in the City Hall at 7.30. President in the chair. All the members previously mentioned being present.

The secretary stated he had a mass of correspondence which he would lay on the table. He would read a list and the Directors could call for any of the matters they might wish to discuss. The correspondence consisted of Prairie Coal Co. proposition, correspondence with Hon. George Langley re election, Dunning re securing minutes of the Provincial Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., list of the associations that had not yet responded with fees for this year, several communications from E. J. Fream, Alberta Board of Railway Commissioners re fire guards, Farmers' Steel company, application for position, Bank Act correspondence, election protest against action of Mr. Hawkes, lawyers' advice on property of association, grant from Grain Growers' Grain company, Saskatoon city council correspondence.

Moved by Messrs. Dunning and Robinson: That the President and Secretary be a committee to meet the Railway Commission at Calgary the 25th inst. to present our views on the sample market. Carried.

Re Bank Act.—J. W. Henderson in his remarks stated he had secured money by an arrangement with the bank in which he assigned grain on the farm as security.

Re Mr. Hawkes' matter.—Moved by Messrs. Musselman and Robinson: That the Secretary reply to Forest Bank association that Mr. Hawkes was in no way representing the association and the association was in no way responsible for a political party printing bills with Mr. Hawkes' name attached and that unless it could be shown that Mr. Hawkes had acquiesced in his name being advertised on such bills, as director, that we, the directors, do not see how Mr. Hawkes could be held responsible either. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Langley and Greensill: That the board endorse the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in appointing Messrs. Maharg and Dunning to prepare our case on the Bank Act. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Dunning and Musselman: That Messrs. Langley, Maharg and Green be a committee to look into and take action regarding the matters relating to the charter of incorporation and property rights of the association. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Musselman and Greensill: That the President and Secretary be a committee to interview the mayor and council of Saskatoon regarding accommodation available for convention and to report to the Executive. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Dunning and Robinson: That the Directors' meeting now adjourn and the organization meeting re-convene. Carried.

Mr. Alcock read a paper on organization. Mr. Sales also read a paper. Considerable discussion followed these papers. The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock on motion of Messrs. Greensill and Conlon.

The meeting convened again at 9.30 Saturday, the 16th. President Maharg in the chair. Present: Secretary Green, Lillwall, Lawrence, of Aberdeen, Hoppiss, Reid, Zeitler and Greensill.

The President outlined his own views of organization. A resolution was presented by Messrs. Reid and Lillwall: That each district director, in conjunction with each of the organization committees in his district, should organize and supervise the work in order to avoid clashing or over-lapping. 2. That the actual expense of organization work be guaranteed by the Central to the amount of \$150.00 in each of the crop districts. 3. That each Director be given to understand that the organization work done must pay its way. That is, that sufficient annual or life members or donations must be secured to cover the actual expense and leave the Central association in as good a shape as it would be if such work was not carried on, and further, that these Directors and committees shall work out their own plans and conduct such meetings in a way and manner that they may agree to be in the best interests of the work of the association. Should they decide to hold a district meeting or a circuit of local meetings, official notification of such meetings shall be sent out by the Central after the plan has been received from the District Director.

An amendment was moved by Messrs. Conlon and Greensill:—

Resolved, that a number of district conventions be held at central points with the object of laying out a circuit of local meetings and that the Secretary make a list of the available speakers who could attend and forward same to the District Director and chairman of the various organization committees and that the organization committee with the Directors fix dates of the district convention so there will be no clashing and that \$150.00 be appropriated to be used by the district directors and chairman of the organization committees for expenses. Considerable discussion followed and finally the amendment was put and declared lost by the chairman. The original motion was then put and declared carried.

The meeting adjourned sharply in order to catch the train.

F. W. Green, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I understand that the Grain Growers' association loan money to farmers in some cases when they have any on hand. If that is the case, could you send me particulars by return mail, as I would like to raise some on my half section of land. I also have a homestead, quarter section, and I wish to get the money to pay cash for another quarter adjoining. I can give

**Directors:**

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore. District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

a clear title to the both of them as security. I have horses, implements, etc., enough to work this land, all paid for and I have no debts. I might say I am a member of the Grain Growers' association and a firm believer in the Grain Growers' movement.

The above and our reply are typical letters.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 23rd instant re securing loan from our association to hand. I daresay you mean from the Life Membership fund. You should apply to A. W. Irwin, of Moose Jaw, who is the secretary-treasurer for the Life Membership Fund of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. I might say, however, I am real glad to note your optimistic outlook and general prosperous condition. What is wanted is men all over the country to send us in a Life Membership fee and we would soon be in a position to assist in a quiet way a large number of men who might require small loans in the way you do. What a small thing it would be for the farmers to put 1c per bushel on one car of grain into a Life Membership for the Saskatchewan G.G.A. What an association this would be if all the farmers did this. I suppose most farmers would like to have a strong farmers' organization capable of looking after the interests of its members. Well, \$12.00 apiece, 1c a bushel on one car of grain from all the farmers in this Province of Saskatchewan would make the mightiest organization of farmers ever heard of in this or any other country. Do you think they will do it? Do you think farmers will really get all that is coming to them in this world of contest and competition? Do you think that right, equity, will always be meted out to the farmers without any effort on their part at self-protection?

But I did not intend to preach a sermon to you. Your letter is a pleasure. If perchance this answer will arouse a goodly number to send in their Life Membership fees we shall be delighted and it will be easy then for you to secure a loan. F. W. G.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Please find enclosed the sum of \$11.75 as membership fees for Beinfait Grain Growers' association and kindly forward me receipt for same.

G. E. KINCADE,  
Sec'y Beinfait Branch.

G. E. Kincade, Esq.:—We herewith enclose our receipt for \$11.75 membership fees from Beinfait. We thank you and your members for this and trust you have received our circular re grain shipping and that you are going in to attend to the farmers' business in a business-like way at Beinfait. Have you placed that circular before your members? Have you appointed a committee? Are you holding regular meetings? Have you got a program for the winter? Are you doing everything possible to make the G.G.A. at Beinfait a regular, active, wide-awake farmers' board of trade, taking in all the business connected with the production of farmers' products and distribution of commodities entering into that production and also to the general duties involved in the Canadian and British citizenship? If you are not doing this, why not? We are trusting the officers at your point to do all that I have outlined and more. F. W. G.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed please find \$18.00, being membership fees for 36 members of the Dafee Branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. I trust you will find this correct.

E. E. BOLTON,  
Sec'y Dafee G.G.A.



# Who Built The C.P.R.?

By John W. Ward

This Article is the first of a series in which the financial history of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as recorded in its own balance sheets, and in official documents, will be told. When the people realize how much aid has been given to the C.P.R. by the public, they will not hesitate to demand that the railway be operated in the interests of the people instead of for the benefit of foreign stockholders.

The interest which the general public are manifesting in the affairs of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the storm of protest which was aroused by the recent announcement that a fresh \$60,000,000 "melon" was to be cut for the benefit of the shareholders of that corporation is an exceedingly healthy sign of the times. The Canadian Pacific railway is not in any sense a private enterprise. The railway has been built largely with public money, it is performing a public service and it is, very properly, subject to public control, this control being exercised by parliament through the Board of Railway Commissioners. This being so, it is of the utmost importance that the public should know the history of the Canadian Pacific railway. In order that the company may be judged fairly, the people should know how this great transportation system has been created, whose money it has been built with and what are the legal and moral obligations of the company and of Canada.

There seems to be a general impression abroad that the existence of the C.P.R. and the settlement of Western Canada are due to the prophetic vision of a few men, notably Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen, who as plain Donald A. Smith and George Stephen, looking ahead and seeing the vast possibilities of the Western country, staked their all on the building of a railroad which other people had declared would not pay for its own axle grease. It is true, the apologists of the C.P.R. tell us, that these men have made immense fortunes out of the railway, but if it had not been for their courage and ability, if they had not risked their hard-earned savings and stood by the enterprise through many dark days, Western Canada would still have been the home of the buffalo and the hunting ground of the Indians.

## Public Money Built C.P.R.

But is this so? A study of the history of the C.P.R. does not bear this out. It shows rather that the C.P.R., instead of being the result of far-sighted faith on the part of the promoters, was built almost entirely with money given and loaned by the Canadian Government or borrowed under government guarantee. The promoters took no risks, for even while the road was under construction and earning little or nothing, they made arrangements with the government, by which they were guaranteed dividends not only on the money they themselves invested in the enterprise, but also on the water which they put into the stock almost at the start.

In the first place it must be remembered that the government of Canada pledged itself to the construction of a transcontinental railroad as a condition of the entry of British Columbia into Confederation. The road therefore had to be built. The honor of Canada was pledged to it and its construction did not depend on the faith or initiative of any individuals. The government itself began the construction of the line, but later in 1881 a contract was made by which the Canadian Pacific Railway company was to build the road and to receive certain assistance from the government. The contract provided that the promoters should raise \$5,000,000 of capital themselves to which the government added \$25,000,000 in cash, 25,000,000 acres of land and 713 miles of railway which had been built by the government at a cost of \$35,000,000. Thus out of \$65,000,000 which was provided for the construction of the C.P.R. in the first instance, the people of Canada gave \$60,000,000 and the promoters found \$5,000,000. In addition the company received 25,000,000 acres of land. It was not supposed that the company would be able to pay dividends during



SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE  
Director and Former President of the C.P.R., on His Farm in Cuba.

the construction of the line, and the purpose of the land grant was, first, to recoup the shareholders of the company later on for the loss of interest upon their money in the early years, and second, to provide funds for further construction work and the improvement of the road.

## Watered Stock

The promoters, however, took no

chances in the matter of immediate returns upon their investment. There were no profits on operation but the promoters paid themselves dividends out of capital and so they got interest on their money right from the start. On the security of the land grant the government guaranteed bonds to the extent of \$25,000,000 and the promoters also made two issues of stock, the first being an

issue of \$20,000,000, for which the treasury of the company received \$5,000,000, or twenty-five cents on the dollar, and the second an issue of \$40,000,000, for which \$19,493,000 went into the company's treasury. Thus we find that in the early stages of the company's existence \$65,000,000 in stock was issued. The shareholders paid for it only \$29,493,000 and the people of Canada have paid dividends ever since, both on that \$29,493,000 of cash, and on the \$35,507,000 of water that went with it. At the present time that stock is receiving ten per cent. dividends on its par value, or \$6,500,000 per annum, which is just over 22 per cent. per annum on the capital invested. Is it any wonder that freight rates are high? And even in the early days these shareholders got good interest on their money. It might be supposed that there would have been difficulty when the road was still under construction in getting dividends on so much watered stock, but the promoters took no chances. Before they issued the stock (chiefly to themselves) they arranged that the government of Canada should guarantee dividends at three per cent. per annum on the nominal value of \$65,000,000. In consideration of this the company handed over to the government in December, 1883, \$8,561,733 taken out of capital, and agreed to pay \$2,853,912 on February 1, 1884, and \$4,427,000 five years later. They also deposited with the government \$35,000,000 of unissued stock.

## Repeated Raids on Treasury

In a few weeks the promoters were back again asking the government for assistance. They wanted a loan of \$22,500,000, the return of \$1,000,000 which had been deposited with the government as a guarantee for the performance of the contract, and they wanted the government to agree to wait until November, 1888, for the \$2,853,912 that should have been paid in February, 1884. The government agreed to all that they asked, and in the next year, 1885, they came back once more to ask for the loan of \$5,000,000 and the postponement of the date for repayment of the government loans, aggregating \$29,880,912, until May 7, 1891. But while the company was continually going to the government for assistance on the ground that it must have money to continue construction it never missed paying dividends. There were times when contractors were unpaid and laborers were without their wages, but dividends were always forthcoming. George Stephen, now Lord Mount Stephen, was president of the C.P.R. at that time, and in a statement to the Dominion Government he said that up to the end of 1884 the amount paid to the shareholders by the company in dividends was \$5,378,000. At that time, according to Sir Charles Tupper, the actual cash paid in as capital amounted to \$25,356,828, so that the dividends amounted to 21.2 per cent. In addition the shareholders received from the fund deposited with the government, 3 per cent. for the year 1884 on a nominal capital of \$65,000,000, making another \$1,950,000. This added to the dividends paid directly by the company as stated by Mr. Stephen makes a total received by the shareholders in dividends of \$7,378,000. On the actual cash invested this is a dividend of 28.8 per cent. for the four years 1881-1884. Divided by four, this would show a dividend of 7.2 per cent. per annum. But inasmuch as there was only \$5,000,000 of stock paid up the first year, and the greater part was not paid up until 1884 it is quite safe to say that the shareholders during this early period received at the very least 15 per cent. per annum on the money which they in-

Continued on Page 22

## CASH BONUSES PAID TO THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BY THE PUBLIC

	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal
Canadian Pacific .....	\$29,750,506	\$1,194,129	\$72,000
Owned—			
Canadian Central .....	1,525,250	1,479,000	.....
Lake Temiskaming Colonization .....	310,335	350,076	.....
North Shore .....	1,500,000	.....	.....
Montreal and Western .....	361,270	472,500	.....
Que., Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental .....	.....	727,000	25,000
Leased—			
Atlantic and Northwest .....	3,888,800	699,192	.....
Cap de la Madeleine .....	7,424	.....	.....
Columbia and Kootenay .....	88,800	.....	.....
Credit Valley .....	.....	531,000	1,085,000
Fredericton .....	.....	230,000	80,000
Guelph and Goderich .....	.....	.....	31,000
Guelph Junction .....	51,200	.....	.....
Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool .....	185,173	52,500	73,000
Manitoba and Northwestern .....	.....	.....	215,600
Manitoba Southwest Colonization .....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal and Lake Maskinonge .....	41,280	87,750	.....
Montreal and Ottawa .....	192,000	282,210	5,300
Nakusp and Slocan .....	121,600	.....	.....
New Brunswick .....	.....	76,000	23,000
New Brunswick and Canada .....	.....	575,000	47,500
Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen .....	300,800	.....	.....
Northern Colonization .....	355,200	96,000	.....
Ontario and Quebec .....	196,000	.....	52,500
Orford Mountain .....	192,942	138,884	3,000
Ottawa Northern and Western .....	950,000	1,242,172	250,000
Saskatchewan and Western .....	.....	.....	10,000
Shuswap and Okanagan .....	163,200	.....	.....
St. John Bridge and Extension .....	.....	5,181	.....
St. John and Maine .....	.....	880,000	.....
St. Lawrence and Ottawa .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's and Western Ontario .....	67,844	.....	77,996
St. Stephen and Miltown .....	14,848	13,920	.....
Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific .....	158,871	38,564	75,000
Tobique Valley .....	134,016	70,000	.....
Toronto, Grey and Bruce .....	14,656	375,282	969,561
Western Ontario Pacific .....	60,000	.....	25,000

Totals.....\$40,352,515 \$9,616,360 \$3,120,457  
Grand Total.....\$53,089,332



# To Our Readers:

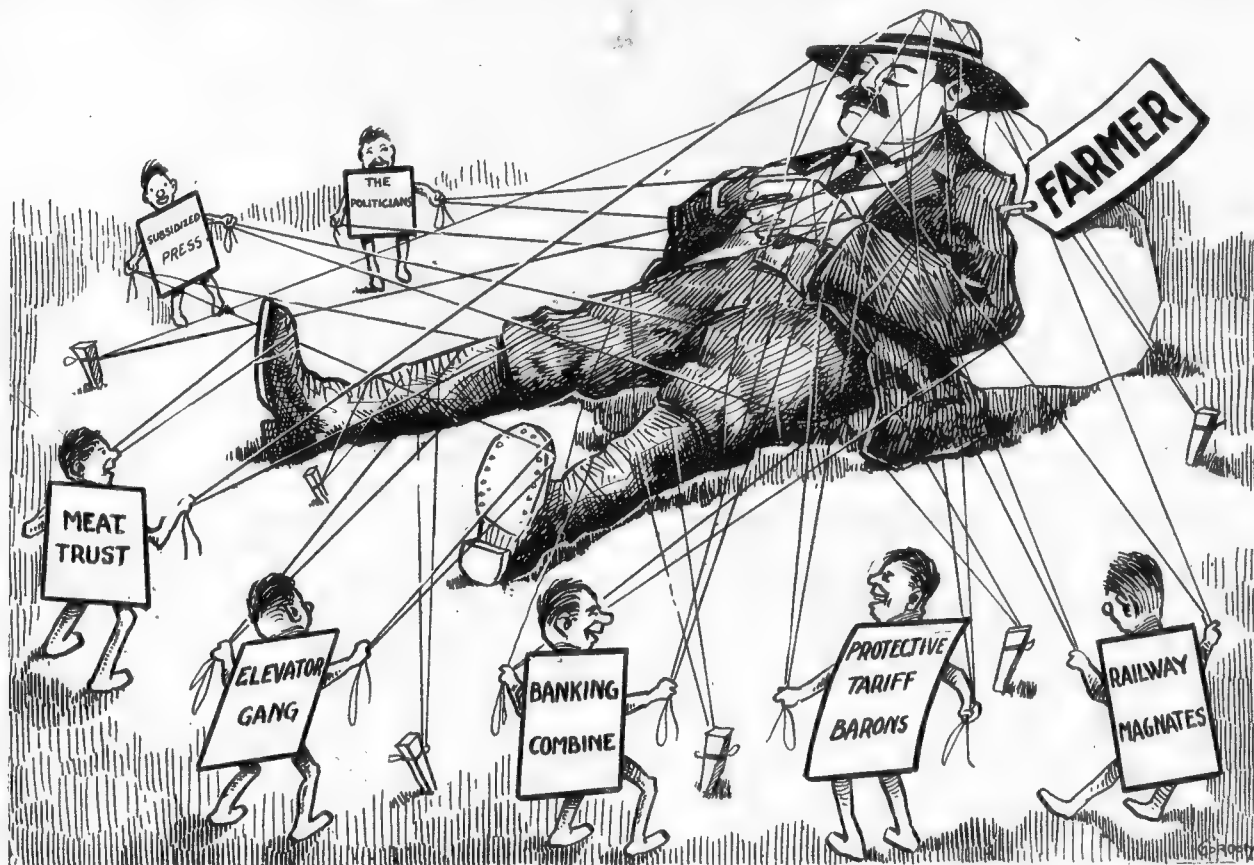
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## The Grain Growers' Guide

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### Don't Be a Modern Gulliver!

Gulliver was a great giant whom the dwarfs captured while he was napping by binding him with tiny threads. Each thread was a trifle which he could have easily snapped by itself. But he didn't wake and the dwarfs wound the threads round him in such numbers that he found himself a prisoner.

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#### RANCH LANDS

Representations made by E. J. Fream, Secretary-Treasurer, United Farmers of Alberta

The following suggestions are made on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta after consultation with members of the association who have expressed themselves as being interested in this live stock and ranching. Non-agricultural lands should be classified on the following basis:—

1. Lands on which live stock can be kept throughout the year.

2. Lands on which live stock can be kept for a few months only, either because of climatic conditions or of regulations issued by the Government.

Closed leases should be granted for a period of from fifteen to twenty-one years on land where stock can be kept throughout the year, the limit of a lease to be ten sections.

Live stock raisers should be put upon an equal footing in the matter of acquiring leases, and the lessee should have the privilege of purchasing not to exceed two sections at the expiration of the term of his lease.

#### Closed Leases

In the matter of closed leases for a term of years, the land classified as non-agricultural should be that which may have been or may be, in the future, declared as unavailable for homesteading or purchase for the reasons:—

(a). That the nature of the soil is such as to render it unsuitable for agriculture under present conditions or conditions that are likely to prevail in the near future.

(b). That climatic conditions are such as to make successful crop growing uncertain.

In dealing with the closed leases first, the reason for so doing is that in reading the reports of meetings held at other places there seems to be some confusion as to the matter of leases and grazing permits, and it is therefore advisable to deal with the two sides of the question separately. The impossibility of securing a lease in a forest reserve is recognized, and therefore it appeals to us that these two subjects should be treated separately.

In suggesting a stipulation that a lease should be for ten sections only, the reason for so doing is that the large leases, giving one man control of immense sections of country are a detriment to the country. These large leases retard development and prevent that which is most necessary in Western Canada, a strong and vigorous rural population. Besides this they are a battle ground for nearby settlers, with large leases it is impossible to get a school; but with smaller leases it is possible for the people in the township to start a school and thus is formed the nucleus of a settlement. The large leases are generally nothing more nor less than large open commons, and when the leaseholder is stocking same to any great extent, the result generally is that the lessee's stock is straying all over the district, that settlers' stock are getting mixed up with them and straying off, with the result that before long the common practice of the homesteader is to set his dog on all bunches of stock as soon as they come in sight, and for reasons such as this the large leases can well be described as breeding places for trouble. Besides it will be generally admitted that a dozen men running reasonable sized herds and actively managing same themselves, must be better for the country than one big place under the control of only one man, who is quite often an absentee and who must be dependent on outside help.

#### Six Sections to a Family

It is generally admitted that ordinarily six sections are sufficient to provide pasturage for a herd of live stock sufficiently large to support one family, but there may be other conditions, such as the lay of the land, which would

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

make it necessary to have a larger area in order that the land may be utilized to the best advantage and for this reason the larger area of ten sections is suggested.

With ten sections as a limit to the lease a sufficient number of families can be gathered into one township to support a public school, and besides this there will be a better opportunity for the lessee to fence his lands and thereby more advantageously secure the safety of his stock.

Special permission should be made in the matter of taxation of leased lands, used for stock purposes, as it is recognized that it would be unfair to tax these lands to the limit now possible, such taxation meaning that the rancher would have to throw up his leasehold, but it is equally unfair to think that large areas of land should be exempt from taxation, and as an alternative it is suggested that all bona fide leases should be subject to a certain amount of taxation. The present rate of taxation under the Educational Tax Act of this province, and under the regulations governing large improvement districts, that is, 1 1/4c per acre, or \$2.00 per quarter section in each instance, should be a fair basis to work upon, and if the closed leases are granted at the figure which has already been suggested, that is two cents per acre, the result would be that the rancher should be in a position to make his business a very safe and profitable one.

#### Proximity to Schools

It is possible that the ranchers should have the privilege of deciding whether a schoolhouse should be built in any area where much of the land is leasehold, or whether the pupils of school age should be maintained at a school, either public or private, elsewhere, but some thought should be given to the devising of a system which will not make it compulsory for farmers or a rancher to leave the land for nearby villages or towns in order to get their children educated.

If the rancher is going to successfully operate his leasehold, it will mean that he has to have considerable improvements on his land, such as buildings, corrals and watering places, as well as having a certain amount in cultivation, if possible, for raising green feed and hay, and he is not likely to develop his leasehold as he should unless he is assured that he will enjoy the fruits of his labor for a time long enough to repay him for the money and labor expended. It is therefore suggested that if he be given a closed lease for not less than fifteen years, with the privilege of purchasing not to exceed two sections of his leasehold at a price named in the lease he is placed in the position whereby he can conduct his business economically and with satisfaction to himself.

The suggestion is further made that in cases where the leasehold consists of less than six sections the lessee should not be permitted to purchase more than one-third of the land held by him under lease at the stated price.

#### What Lands Are Unfit?

It is recognized that the great difficulty which has to be faced is that of describing the lands which are unfit for agricultural purposes and this will be especially true of the prairie country, but I would suggest that lands which have now been declared to be unfit for agricultural purposes as well as all lands which may hereafter be declared as coming under that heading, should be very closely and carefully inspected by competent men so that no injustice will be done any person. This inspection should also be made to apply to all lands which are now held under lease, more especially the leases covering townships of land, so that if any such land now held is fit for agricultural purposes the farmer may be given the benefit of same.

It is equally true that in many parts of the country settlers have taken up homesteads and are, through the nature of the country and the climatic conditions, only eking out a bare existence. These settlers no doubt entered upon

these lands in good faith in the first place and are not to blame for their failure, as coming as they did, strangers into the country, they no doubt thought any lands available for homesteading would be all right, and it was not until they had been upon the land for some time that they ascertained their mistakes. If instances such as these have arisen it would only be fair that an opportunity be given these men to get better land elsewhere and that they should receive reasonable compensation for the improvements they have made upon their original homestead. The reason for this may be found in the fact that a whole block of land really fit only for grazing purposes would be practically useless for that purpose owing to the fact that one or two homesteads have been taken up in the centre of the block or at points controlling the available water supply.

The suggestion is further made that in declaring lands for grazing purposes only those settlers living adjacent to the land should be given the privilege of securing the leaseholds first, rather than same being given to men living at a considerable distance away, and the men with the smaller herds should have the opportunity of satisfying their needs, if more applications for the leased lands are received than there is land available, rather than the adoption of a policy of a pro rata reduction to all applicants, which would only have the effect of making all parties generally discontented.

#### Other Lands for Grazing

In the matter of granting grazing permits upon lands which have been set aside for forest reservations or such other public uses as would not render them unsuitable for grazing purposes, or upon lands upon which live stock cannot be kept throughout the year because of climatic conditions, (such as mountain valleys) the suggestion is made that the lands should be classified into (a) horse, (b) sheep lands, according to the kind of live stock they are best adapted to; further, that suitable regulations should be prepared governing the granting of such permits, and giving preference to the small stock holder whose winter headquarters lie nearest the lands to be grazed.

In determining the areas of these lands it would perhaps be best to follow natural boundaries as nearly as possible, and in the majority of cases these boundaries will no doubt be mountain ranges or streams not easily forded.

The following is suggested as a basis of classification for these lands:—(a) Lands having a rather infertile soil, whether sandy or a hard clay, and which are watered by running streams and are comparatively free from sloughs should be described as horse lands. Although all kinds of live stock do well on these lands it is suggested that this is the only kind of land upon which horses can be grown to best advantage. (b) Lands on which the vegetation is somewhat rank and contains a considerable amount of sloughs, but are still outside the area in which flies and mosquitoes prevent the animals from thriving could be described as cattle lands.

(c) In districts where flies and mosquitoes torment both horses and cattle to such an extent that they do not thrive, also on lands in which the vegetation consists chiefly of weeds and wild flowers, it is suggested that such districts and lands could be described as suitable for sheep lands.

Stock should be admitted on such lands for grazing purposes only, during the months of June, July, August, September and October, under suitable regulations, live stock of all kinds corresponding to such classification.

#### Regulations Suggested

For a system of regulations the following are suggested:—

1. Some time in January or February let the Forestry Department announce through the proper channels that a specified number of live stock will be admitted upon each reservation, and re-

#### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

questing all persons desiring the privilege of grazing live stock of the kind specified for each district upon each reservation to make application therefor, stating the number and kind of live stock he desires to have grazed, and his post office address, also his winter headquarters where such animals are to be kept.

2. If the applications exceed the estimated carrying capacity of a given area and thus make it necessary to refuse some applicants entirely, or all applicants to a limited extent, the plan suggested would be to cut out applicants having large bunches and living at a distance and to cut down as heavily as need be large bunches close to the reserve, in short, as already stated, to give preference to small holders whose winter headquarters lie nearest the lands to be grazed.

3. If there are not sufficient applications to fill the estimated carrying capacity of a given area with the kind of live stock to which it is declared to be best adapted, then live stock of another class might be admitted up to the carrying capacity of the district.

4. The grazing lands should be closely watched and if, in the course of a year or two, it is found that the land is being over-grazed the number of animals admitted in a given district, should be reduced, while on the other hand if it is found that the unused vegetation is accumulating on the ground a larger number could be admitted.

5. Forest rangers should be given power to deal summarily with all cases where the herdsmen of one class of live stock are found or are reported to be grazing their animals outside of the district allotted to them; providing, of course, that arrangements are completed for appeal to a higher body.

6. As in many cases it will no doubt be found necessary to trail sheep through districts allotted to cattle when passing to and from their summer range, it will be necessary to define the route along which sheep must be kept, and either to require a certain number of miles to be travelled each day or to have the journey through the forest reserve made under the supervision of a forest ranger who should be authorized to deal summarily with all parties violating the regulations.

7. The charges to be made for grazing privilege or permits should be by the head of stock admitted, in preference to a fixed charge per acre, and this is one of the outstanding points of difference between grazing permit and a lease. The lease should be granted at a certain fixed price per acre, while, as stated above, the grazing permit should for choice be at a fixed price per head. This price should not be more than is required to pay the extra cost of administration and policing, as there can be no doubt that the reserves would be improved by a judicious use of the pasturage and one of the big dangers from fires would, to a certain extent, be eliminated, and the main object, that of establishing a flourishing live stock industry, would be accomplished in an economical manner and without treating the forest reserves as if they were expected to pay dividends.

#### Encourage the Small Man

In making these suggestions the one point which seems to be of utmost importance is that of encouraging the small man to go into business, and it is thought that something which will limit the size of the leases will go a long way towards doing this in the same way, in allotting permits for the reserves to the man living adjacent to same, having his winter headquarters in close proximity, and honestly trying to make his ranching business a success, is the one whose claims should be recognized, and not the man who is taking advantage of every opportunity to pick up stock for speculative purposes and thereby looking for cheap pasturage to enable him to make easy money.



## Borden Announces Naval Policy

Canada to give Three Dreadnoughts to Great Britain, to be built in England at a Cost of \$35,000,000—Will be part of Admiralty's Home Fleet, but may be brought to Canada as nucleus of Canadian Fleet—Consult People before Permanent Policy formed

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—With every member in his seat, with the galleries densely packed, and in the distinguished presence of royalty, Premier Borden this afternoon announced his naval program to parliament, and after a two hours' oration, characterized by a thoughtful and statesman-like dignity, took his seat amid the thunderous applause of his supporters, which was immediately followed by the singing of the national anthem by both sides of the house.

Three of the most powerful dreadnoughts which money can buy and science build, costing approximately thirty-five million dollars to be owned by Canada, but constructed, maintained and manned in Britain, was the long deferred announcement which Premier Borden made to the house. The Premier spoke from carefully prepared manuscript copy, to which he adhered closely throughout. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had but two brief but significant comments to make in the brief speech which he delivered. He declared that every Liberal in the house shared in all the expressions of loyalty and devotion to the British Empire. He further declared that the people of Canada would be glad to know on the authority of the Admiralty that any danger which might threaten Britain was prospective rather than immediate.

### Naval Program Summed Up

Briefly stated Mr. Borden's program may be summed up as follows:

A contribution of three super-dreadnoughts to cost thirty-five million dollars and to be the most powerful warships in the world.

The ships are to be built in the United Kingdom under the supervision of the admiralty and will take their place in the battle line of the British navy.

They will bear distinctive names, commemorative of the history of the Dominion. The ships will be under

the control and up-keep of the British admiralty but may be returned to Canada at some future time as the nucleus of a Canadian navy if this is decided upon.

The ships will not be built in Canada on account of lack of facilities in the Dominion and in view of an extra cost of probably twelve million dollars.

The admiralty is ready to offer for construction in Canada a number of smaller ships, cruisers, oil tank vessels, etc., so that to some extent the shipbuilding industry of Canada may be fostered, the Canadian government giving a measure of assistance.

As a concession to autonomy the British government is ready to welcome a Canadian minister to the deliberations of the imperial defence committee, such minister to remain all or part of the year in London.

Such are the chief points of the program as announced by the prime minister this afternoon. He stated, however, that such a contribution as was here proposed was not to be considered a periodical event.

### Permanent Policy

"As to the permanent policy, I think the people have a right to be consulted, I do not know whether I have made my position clear, but I have done so according to my humble capacity. I think the question of Canada's co-operation upon a permanent basis in imperial defence involves very large and wide considerations. If Canada and the other dominions of the empire are to take their part as nations of this empire in the defence of the empire as a whole, shall it be that we, contributing to that defence of the whole empire, shall have absolutely as citizens of this country, no voice whatever in the councils of the empire? I do not think that such would be a tolerable condition. I do not believe

## GOVERNMENT EXPERT

Chooses SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators for His Three Farms



Like other shrewd farmers, Mr. Anson Groh, widely known agricultural lecturer employed by the Government, knows the money to be made in dairying. He has succeeded because he knows profit is of far greater importance than first cost. Mr. Groh is seen sitting in this picture, with his family and assistants, before his country home. Like others making most money from dairying, Mr. Groh selected the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Groh says:

"Preston, Ontario, May 26, 1912.—Some years ago we selected the Sharples Tubular. After a few years' use we found it necessary to get another separator for another farm and selected a No. 6. After several years' service of these two machines, we would not think of introducing anything else on our third farm, recently purchased. ANSON GROH."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of Mr. Groh and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning, and all the profits.



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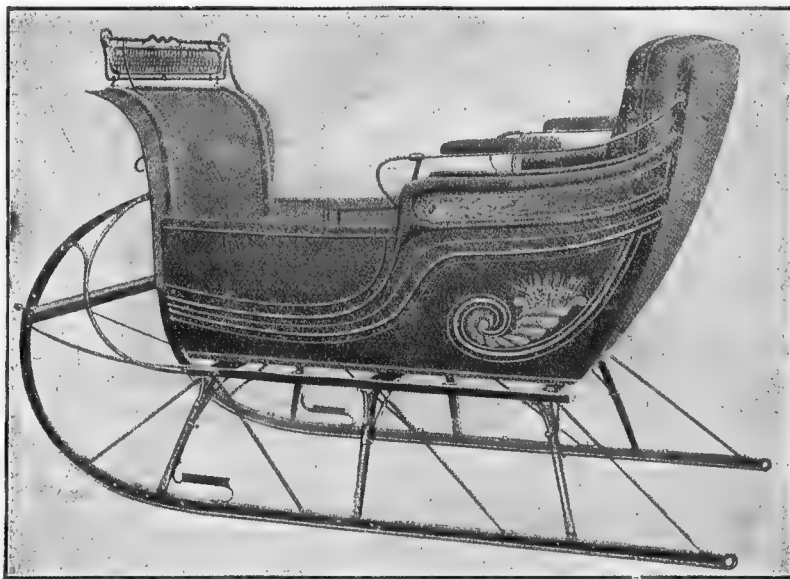
The Sharples Separator Co.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

the people of Canada would for one moment submit to such a condition. Shall members of this house, representative men, representing 221 constituencies of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall no one of them have the same voice with regard to those vast imperial issues that the humblest tax-payer in the British Isles has at this moment? It does not seem to me that such a condition would make for the integrity of the empire,

for the closer co-operation of the empire. Regard must be had to these far-reaching considerations, a permanent policy would have to be worked out, and when that permanent policy has been worked out and explained to the people of Canada, to every citizen in this country, then it would be the duty of any government to go to the people of Canada to receive their mandate and accept and act upon their approval or disapproval of that policy."

# BROCKVILLE STEEL CUTTER

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## FARM LANDS

**A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND** a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same provinces not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-11

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS**—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1½ miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-13

**TO RENT—IN MANITOBA, A CHOICE** wheat farm, comprising 600 acres adjoining village, building worth \$6,000, heavy black loam, well watered, outfit can be bought, none but first class farmer need apply. Dimon Woolittle, care of Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 20-13

**FOR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN PROPERTY** (city lots preferred), my equity in 10-acre fruit farm, Niagara district, on electric car line, near Grimsby. For particulars write A. Oppertshausen, 192 Wellington N., Hamilton, Ont. 20-3

**FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE** miles from Newdale, 160 acres summer-fallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-13

**ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO** sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 16-6

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS AND** blacksmith shop. H. Groswell, Atwater, Sask. 18-6

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM—FOR SALE NOW**—Young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls and heifers; registered Oxford Down rams, good ones; Yorkshire pigs, early spring litters, both sex and a splendid lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. All of the choicest breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations: Carman and Roland. A. Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 15-11

## FARM MACHINERY

**START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY,** Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-13

## CORDWOOD FOR SALE

**TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, SCHOOL TEACHERS** and others—For sale, good, dry poplar cordwood; price reasonable. Apply Barry & Sons, Kuroki, Sask. 17-6

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE**—Reliable men only to sell our well known lines of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement. Special terms for winter months. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto. 20-8

**WANTED—LIVE SALESMEN IN EVERY** good town and district in Western Canada to sell our hardy tested nursery stock. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. 17-6

**SALESMEN TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS,** greases, paints and specialties, with own team, to consuming trade; salary or commission. Inland Oil Works Company, Winnipeg, Canada. 14-10

**ENGLISH FARM LABORERS—SITUATIONS** wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councilor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-13

**WANTED TO HIRE—TWO GOOD FARM** hands, \$860 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

## BARRISTERS

**ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,** Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 14-11

**ERNEST LAY, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER** and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

The fool doth think that he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool.—Shakespeare.

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Those who have seed grain to sell this year or who want to buy should use this page for advertising purposes. See what these two men have to say:—

Neepawa, Man., Jan. 14, 1912.  
**GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,**  
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Just a line to ask you to withdraw at once my advertisement re Marquis Wheat, as I am just about sold out. Your magazine is certainly a marvellous medium for advertisement.

Thanking you, I remain,  
Yours very truly,  
PAUL A. HOMER.

We can do the same for you.

Beaver, Man., Jan. 27, 1912.  
**ADVERTISING MANAGER,**  
Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Your advertising columns have got us into so much trouble that of necessity in order to permit of our obtaining enough sleep, which we are in danger of not getting, we have to sit up nights telling people we are sold out of "Marquis Wheat."

Yours truly,  
COX BROS.,  
Beaver, Man.

**GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## SEED GRAIN

**THE FIRST PRIZE FOR MARQUIS SHEAF** wheat at Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress was awarded to me. Three hundred bushels seed for sale. Three hundred bushels of Victory oats for sale, yielded over 100 bushels an acre. Three hundred bushels flax seed, first quality, very clean. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chicken. W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 18-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE.** Farmers who care insist on this. You as a practical man are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE AT \$1.50** per bushel, grown from same wheat which took first prize at Gilbert Plains; also first and sweepstake at Brandon last spring; also 200 bushels Victory oats, clean, pure seed, 75c per bushel. J. W. Alderson, Oakbrook, Man. 20-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—WON THE WORLD'S** championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Make sure of it now. Money back guarantee. Sample and special price on request. Harris McFadden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-26

**MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER** kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

**GENUINE MARQUIS WHEAT, ABSOLUTE-**ly pure; only \$1.80 bushel (bags included). Order immediately; half cash, balance on delivery. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 17-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000** bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcelin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstob, Ochellwood, Sask. 17-13

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN** and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, HUN-**dred bushels, \$1.60; lesser amounts \$1.75 bushel, sacked. Half cash, balance arranged. Victor Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 20-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$2.00 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby, bags extra; terms, half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 15-6

**SEED WHEAT—ONE THOUSAND BUSH-**els regenerated Red Fife, third prize winner at Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Rosetown, Sask. R. W. Sanson, Idaleen, Sask. 18-6

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$1.50** per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, GROWN ON** summerfallow, from best seed obtainable, \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Laura, Sask., bags included. George Hurd. 19-6

**A SNAP—HAVING SOLD MY FARM HAVE** reduced price of Marquis wheat off breaking to \$1.40 per bushel, any quantity on track. S. W. Bloxside, Benito, Man. 20-2

## SEED GRAIN

**SEED FLAX FOR SALE—250 BUSHELS** of the new Premost variety, seed obtained from Steele-Briggs Seed Co. last winter and grown on new land, which insures it being free from noxious weed seeds; excellent sample. What offers for the whole lot? Sample on application. Alex. F. MacDonald, Paseweg, Sask. 20-2

**REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS, 45** cents per bushel; Regenerated Red Fife, \$1.00 per bushel. Brewer barley, 60 cents bushel. Sample on application. M. P. Mountain, Solisgirth, Man. 20-2

**PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON** breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.25 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 17-6

**O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY FOR SALE,** clean, 75 cents per bushel. Geo. Ries, Castor, Alta. 15-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000** bushels, clean seed, \$2.00 a bushel. Andrew Glover, Redvers, Sask., Box 47. 19-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$1.75 PER** bushel, including bags. D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair, Man. 18-6

**PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE.** Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

## SHEEP

**FOR SALE—TEN PURE BRED SHEAR-**ling Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. O. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 18-13

## HORSES

**FOR SALE—TWO IMPORTED CLYDES-**dale stallions. Lord Romeo by Bulwark, rising seven, weight eighteen hundred; Baron Haddo, by Rozelle, rising five, weight nineteen hundred. Both are beautiful bays with white markings; sound, gentle, good sires and well exercised. They must be sold before February 1 to close the estate of the late James Brett. Address E. W. Brett, Box 981, Regina, Sask. 19-6

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF** you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-13

**PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES** for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. O. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS** taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 18-26

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION,** four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE** stallion, five years old, weight about 1,800, colts in this district. Write D. Ingram, Bruce, Alta. 18-26

## POULTRY

**DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY** of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 18-11

**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edwards Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C. 20-52

**FINE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn cockerels from prize winning stock, three dollars each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 18-6

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS** from prize winning stock, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Miss L. Walton, Springside, Sask. 20-6

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-**erels, \$2.00 each. George Bell, Findlater, Sask. 20-2

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-**keys, Toulouse geese, from prize winning stock, choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 20-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE** Male, imported from States; weight 32 lbs. Gobblers, five dollars; hens, four; trio twelve. Mrs. Baughman, Strassburg, Sask. 19-2

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE** Young. Pairs \$5.00, Single \$3.00. Order early. A. J. Cole, Wapella, Sask. 19-3

**PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels at two dollars each. John Simmons, Minto, Man. 17-6

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 EACH. MRS.** A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 16-6

## CATTLE

**AYRESHIRE—I HAVE SOME FIRST** class bull calves for sale at \$40.00 to \$60.00; also a yearling at \$65.00. These are my own breeding from prize winning stock. F. H. O. Harrison, Copford Farm, Pense, Sask. 17-6

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 18-6

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—**Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG** bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

## SWINE

**FOR SALE—FORTY HEAD OF ENGLISH** Berkshires, both sexes, including my stock boar; twenty head Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, all guaranteed, registered; also three choice farms. Write W. N. Crowell, Nankina, Man. 17-6

**A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS,** \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-11

**GEO. H. BATES, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.**—Breeder of Duroc Jersey swine; has a fine lot of April and May gilts out of mature sows; bred or open. 20-5

**YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES,** bred sows. Write C.M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning, Sask. 18-9

**POLAND CHINAS—I HAVE A FEW BOARS** for sale at reasonable figures. Charles E. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 20-1

**ROSEDALE FARM—BERKSHIRES FOR** sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 16-6

**STEVE TOMBECKO, LIPTON, SASK.,** breeder of Berkshire swine. 18-11



## Felt Lined Lumbersoles Cure Cold Feet

Prices Include  
Free Delivery Anywhere

					
3-12" \$3.00	3-12" \$2.25	6-2" \$1.50	6-2" \$1.35	3-12" \$1.75	5-12" \$2.25
HALF-WELLINGTON STYLE 14C	FINE LACING STYLE 12C	CHILDRENS LACING STYLE 40C	LUMBERSOLE CHILDRENS STYLE 49C 2 BUCKLE	LUMBERSOLE FAMOUS 2 BUCKLE STYLE 2C	MENS 3 BUCKLE STYLE 5C

### On the Trail at 60 below!

Read Mr. Currie's letter. There is a style of LUMBERSOLE suitable for you. Pick out your style and send the Coupon, enclosing cash and stating size needed, to our address, 1344 Princess Street, Winnipeg. In buying cash from us, you never have to pay delivery charges. We always attend to that. LUMBERSOLES are light weight, wood-soled, damp-proof and protect against severest cold. Good for rheumatism. Guaranteed by us. Money returned if you are not satisfied. Send for Free catalogue of sterling British-made goods, fine footwear, pure woolen socks and underwear, and many other lines. All Goods Guaranteed, Delivered Promptly and Delivery Charges Paid by us. Dealers:—Write for our proposition.

**READ WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY**  
(A sample letter out of hundreds we receive)  
Vanguard, Sask., Sept. 16th, 1912.  
Sirs:—Please send a copy of your catalogue to me. I want to see what you have in clothing before buying Winter outfit. I bought a pair of LUMBERSOLES from you last Winter and was very pleased with them. I was on the trail 60 below zero and never had a cold foot, which never happened before even with \$7 footwear on my feet. Yours truly, DONALD CURRIE.

**COUPON G.G.G.**  
**SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.**  
**WINNIPEG**

Send at once.....pair, Style No....,  
Size.....Cash Enclosed, \$.....  
Name .....  
Address .....

### MISCELLANEOUS

**FRANK SHEPHERD, BREEDER OF BERSHIRE** Pigs, Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, Irish Water Spaniels. Exhibition Stock at reasonable prices. The Croplands, Weyburn, Sask. 19-6

**PRIVATE CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH** your own name and address printed on them are the fashion; prices run from \$1 to \$3 dozen, post paid; larger quantities at reduction. Send amount covering cost of card you wish and we will forward samples. David Peacock, Drawer B, Rouleau, Sask. 17-6

**ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL** your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

**FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bientait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 84-1f

**WANTED—LIVE WILD ANIMALS, ALSO** furs of all kinds, highest price paid. Write particulars and price wanted or express direct; over five hundred birds for sale; poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis-Guilbert, Man. 20-6

**MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST** prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-1f

**SPY HILL G. G. A. WANTS PRICES FOR** carload of flour delivered at Spy Hill, G.T.P. Annual meeting Saturday, December 14. Harry J. Perrin, secretary.

### BRANDON BREEDER WINS BLUE RIBBON

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The second day of the Great Show had many features of interest to Canadians. Of course, the supreme event was the winning of Sweepstakes Grand Championship by J. D. McGregor, with Glencarnock, victor. The best at the Brandon winter fair is the top of Chicago. The International Chicago is the final goal of all men in America, who are feeding steers for profit. If you have a steer that can get in the money there, you may safely assume you are feeding along right lines and have chosen the right type to feed. The competition is open to purebreds, all beef breeds, grades and cross-breeds. It is open to all ages from three year old down to calves.

### BRITISH NAVY PAY RAISED

London, Dec. 4.—The pay of the officers and men of the British navy, which has remained practically unchanged for half a century, is to be raised. Increases in the pay of the naval men totalling \$1,932,865 annually were announced in the House of Commons today by Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty.

Of the sum named the officers will receive \$176,000, while the non-commissioned officers and men will get \$1,756,865. The increase affecting seamen and stokers is about 15 per cent. of the present pay rates.

The love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves.—Hazlitt.



**THE BIG FOUR "30"** means the dawning of a new day for the farmer—a new era of efficiency, economy, prosperity, success. It means freedom from the enormous cost, limitations and uncertainty of horses. It means that now the farmer can do his work better, quicker and cheaper—and do it when soil, weather and crop conditions are just right. THE BIG FOUR "30" eliminates delay and loss, and places farming upon an accurate, scientific, business basis.

The Big Four "30" is the most efficient, most reliable, most economical farm power in use today. No farmer who has ever used the BIG FOUR or seen it work, will have any other.

The BIG FOUR was the first successful farm tractor. It is still the first. It is the first to utilize the efficient, continuous power stream of the four-cylinder principle. Its mammoth 96-inch drive wheels give it tractive power far greater than any other tractor of equal weight and rating. It is the only farm

## BIG FOUR "30"

**Only Tractor SOLD ON APPROVAL**  
Steers Self, Saves One Man, First Four-Cylinder Tractor; Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Etc. Most Power at Lowest Cost.

Don't make any mistake. Investigate the BIG FOUR "30" before buying any other tractor.

Write us NOW for the BIG FOUR BOOK.

## EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO.,

Largest Line of Farm Machinery in the World.

Plows, Harrows, Pulverizers, Listers, Spreaders, Planters, Drills, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Tools, Baling Presses, Corn Shellers, Gas Engines, Farm Tractors, Steam Traction Engines, Threshing Machines, Road Rollers, Wagons and Vehicles.

1681 Princess Street  
Winnipeg, Man.

28870

When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide



## Big Values for Xmas

Christmas is the time to encourage young musicians. A Musical family is a Happy family.

Look at the lovely **MANDOLIN** Santa is bringing to some fortunate boy or girl! A splendid instrument. 18 ribs finished in mahogany with strips of black wood between. Top of spruce inlaid with purfling round the edge and sound-hole; bound with white celluloid. The neck is hardwood—mahogany finished, rosewood finger-board, inlaid with pearl; position dots.

A rich, mellow-toned instrument. Our special price for this delightful Mandolin is only **\$4.00**. Others up to \$90.00.

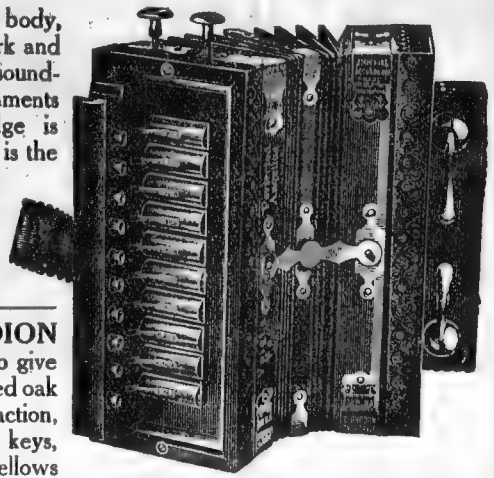
At these prices our stock of "Specials" will not last long. No present is more appreciated than a good musical instrument. We will send in time for Christmas if ordered early.

Gladden your Christmas with Music



This **GUITAR** has a maple body, finished in a beautiful rich dark and light colored spruce top. The sound-hole is inlaid with fancy ornaments of jet and pearl. The bridge is finely scrolled and ebonized, as is the finger-board. It also has brass patent heads. Perfect in tone and workmanship. Our special price, **\$3.75**. Others up to \$85.00.

A very good **ACCORDION** of German make, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Nicely finished oak case and mouldings, open action, nickel keys, 6 fold bellows, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds. Bellows box neatly finished in dark wine color leatherette and gilt edged, nickel corner-protectors. Our special price, **\$3.25** (including instruction book). Others up to \$50.00.



An exceptional **CONCERTINA**, well constructed and with an excellent tone. It has 20 keys, imitation rosewood case, 8-fold fancy bellows, German silver sound-holes. Our special price (including instruction book), **\$2.75**. Others up to \$50.00.



A **BANJO** that will give perfect satisfaction and has an excellent tone. It is a nicely finished instrument with nickel-plated band on wood shell, six nickel-plated, good quality hexagon brackets, with hooks, finger-board with raised frets and position dots, and good quality calfskin head. A very desirable instrument for a beginner. Our special price, **\$3.50**. Others up to \$75.00.

Bargain upon Bargain is to be found in our book "**MUSICAL TREASURES**." It is a book of special interest to all lovers of music—containing a great amount of musical information. It is a handy shopping guide too. Send for your copy to-day. It is free.

Forty Years  
Square Dealing  
**Thos. Claxton Limited**  
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC  
CANADA'S LARGEST MUSICAL MAIL ORDER HOUSE.  
**TORONTO**  
Address Dept. 21

5A



### DEMURRAGE RATES INCREASED

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners has issued an order granting the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Northern Railway and Michigan Central Railroad to increase their demurrage charges on freight cars from \$1 per day to \$2 and \$3. The increased rates will be allowed only from December 15 of this year to March 31 of next. The railways asked for \$2, \$3 and \$4 for the first, second and third day respectively after the free time allowed, but the \$4 charge was not sanctioned by the board. Henceforth \$2 will be assessed by the railways for the first twenty-four hours after free time, and \$3 for each succeeding day. The order is not to apply to cars held in transit at stopover points under published tariffs which have been filed with the board. A number of reasons are given and some important statements are made about the question of car shortage in the judgment preceding the order, delivered by Vice-President D'Arcy Scott in the absence in the West of Chairman H. L. Drayton, which is in part as follows:—

#### Car Shortage Anticipated

"It cannot be denied that a car shortage equal to, if not greater than, that of last year is imminent, and unless

some steps are taken to secure an adequate supply of cars traffic will be seriously handicapped during the approaching winter and spring until the opening of navigation. Evidence was submitted to the board by the applicants, showing an unreasonable detention of a large number of cars at many of the principal traffic centres of the country.

"The board is fully alive to the very unsatisfactory methods adopted by some of the railway companies for the handling of freight traffic. It has had its expert officials examine and report on the terminal and transportation facilities of the railroad companies for some time. It has had the railroad companies and representatives of the shippers before it, and has discussed with the former the necessity for increasing the facilities and rolling stock of the railways, in order to overcome the unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and the railroad companies are, undoubtedly, making an honest effort to relieve the congested condition of freight traffic, by increasing their facilities in the way of enlarging their yards, double-tracking, providing more cars, and adding to their motive power.

"I believe there is much yet for the railroads to do to equip themselves to handle the business of the country properly, but, as I have said before, I am

satisfied that they are making an honest effort to do so.

#### Cheaper to Pay Demurrage

"The practice of consignees holding cars and using them for storage or warehouse purposes undoubtedly exists. In many cases it is cheaper for consignees to pay \$1 a day demurrage and use the car as a warehouse than to unload the car promptly and store their goods in some other place. Many merchants and traders, whose business has materially increased within the last few years, have not sufficient shed capacity to take care of their goods.

"I am of the opinion that temporarily, during the present shortage of cars, the demurrage charge should be so increased as to insure the prompt release of cars in all cases."

### WAS ONLY FATHER

Dr. George W. Bowling, the inaugurator of the anti-kissing movement, told an old kissing story.

"A boy," he said, "decided to fo mother. Accordingly he ran into the sitting room and cried:

"Oh, ma, there's a strange man in the kitchen kissing the cook."

"With a determined frown his mother rose and hastened kitchenward. But just before she reached the door the boy laughed and said:

"No, it ain't a strange man, ma. It's only father!"

Waiter—Have you tried our turtle soup, sir?

Diner—Yes, I have tried it, and my decision is that the turtle proved an alibi!

## MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car  
Lots

Option  
Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request  
the Highest Bidder

CONSIGNMENTS Sold to

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms



## Sarnia Fence Co. and Major Currie, M.P.

The following letter has been received from the Sarnia Fence Co.:  
The Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—The Toronto papers of November 28 quote in part the discussion which took place on the floor of the House of Commons relative to the statements made by the Sarnia Fence company accusing Major J. A. Currie, member for North Simcoe, of using his position as a member of parliament to take advantage of what he claimed to be inside information to proposed tariff changes, would say that the major admits that he called upon The Sarnia Fence company, he admits discussing the advisability of the proposed fence merger, he admits that he discussed the effects of tariff changes, but instead of his information on these proposed tariff changes coming to him from the government as he led us to believe, he now claims this information came from an unnamed banker in close touch with the steel interests. If this statement is correct it would appear that this banker secured his information from some reliable source.

The major is apparently more anxious to discredit the standing of the Sarnia Fence company, and to promote the standing of the Imperial Steel & Wire company, of Collingwood, of which he is president, than to answer the charges made against him. He made a deliberate attempt to deceive the members of the House in the statement that the capacity of the Sarnia Fence company amounted to about three tons of cheap American wire per day. We can produce our books to show that for the first half of this present year, we used five thousand tons of galvanized fence wire, or an average of over thirty tons for every working day in the period, and have since more than doubled this capacity.

The attitude of the Sarnia Fence company has been one of opposition to the renewal of the steel bounties as well as opposing any change in the tariff on plain galvanized wire for fence purposes, and our opposition has absolutely no party significance. We have opposed it because we think further protection of the steel interests in Canada is unjustified, and unfair to the people of Canada as a whole, and our views are backed by one hundred thousand Canadian farmers, who will resent further taxation on an article of so great importance to him as wire fence. We are accused of wanting further tariff protection against American competition, and we take this opportunity to say to the honorable members of the House, as well as the public, that we do not need, nor do we now take advantage of the 15 per cent. tariff protection, which is in effect on wire fencing. If plain galvanized wire for farm fence purposes is left on the free list, which will leave us free to purchase our raw material where we choose, we can manufacture wire fencing in Canada as economically

as any place in the world, and we do not fear American competition on our finished product. The prices of the Sarnia Fence company will prove that they are below the price of fence in the United States.

In order that you may know the conversation which took place, we quote as closely as possible the following: Major J. A. Currie called at the office of the Sarnia Fence company on June 28, 1912, at 4.30 o'clock, and in the presence of Mr. M. DePendergast, president, and Mr. John A. McCrae, secretary-treasurer, stated that no doubt we were aware that the profits in the manufacture of wire fence had been cut down considerable in the past two years, and that he thought the time opportune for a merger of the different fence interests. He stated that he had called upon practically every wire fence manufacturer in Canada, and in every case they had signified their willingness to go into the merger. He stated that he was aware that our method of dealing direct with the farmer might place us in a position which might appear inconsistent, and if we thought so, he would be willing to pay us cash for our plant in order that the merger could be completed without unnecessary opposition. He said that he had received so much encouragement from the manufacturers he had called upon, that the merger was assured whether the Sarnia Fence company came in or not. Without further discussion we informed him that we were not interested, and that a merger of our interests with those of his proposed company did not appeal to us. His reply was that it was possible that his proposition was a little sudden, and he would advise us not to turn him down without giving the matter full consideration, and weighing carefully the conditions, and in order that you may know these conditions, he said: "I, as a member of parliament, (or I, as a member of the government, we are not certain which word was used) have inside information to the effect that before the end of the present year, the government is going to take wire for farm fencing off the free list, and place a duty on it, and in that event you could not profitably remain in the fence business in competition with the steel interests, and a tariff against you." Major Currie was asked if that statement was made as a threat to influence us to go into the merger, or sell out to him, his answer was no (but no was said in such a hesitating manner that nothing but yes could be implied). He claimed to be only stating facts that he knew for a certainty that fence wire was going to be taken from the free list. He further stated that he could not expect a definite answer that day, but that he would return the following Wednesday (or July 3), and for us to think it over in the meantime. He, however, must have concluded that our prompt refusal was final, as he did not call the following Wednesday as he proposed.

The major has denied all sorts of immaterial details, but neither in the House or out of it has he had the hardihood to deny the essential parts of my statement:—that he was endeavoring to form a merger of the wire fence interests; that he wanted the Sarnia Fence company to join his proposed merger; that we refused; and that he assured us that he had inside information that a duty on fence wire would be imposed before the end of this year; that we would not be able to continue in competition with the steel interests with a duty on wire against us; and that he used his position as a member of parliament to give greater weight to his allegations. These he has not denied, and cannot deny.

In order that the public may have the facts as we have them, we issue the foregoing statement, and hope that you will find space in your valuable paper to publish this letter that there may be no doubt in the minds of the members of the House, as well as the public, that we are perfectly honest and sincere in the statements we have made.

Yours very truly,

THE SARNIA FENCE CO. LTD.

By John A. McCrae.  
Sarnia, Ont., December 2, 1912.

## The Referendum Ballot

Readers of The Guide have had these questions before them for three months and will be prepared at once to mark their ballot. Put "Yes" or "No" (no other words) opposite to each question and mail it at once to

The Referendum Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide  
Winnipeg - Man.

### Questions:

1 Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?

2 Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?

3 Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products?  
NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.

4 Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?

5 Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?  
NOTE.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.

6 Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?

7 Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?

8 Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

Sign Here

Name .....

Post Office .....

Province .....

NOTE.—The ballot will be secret. No names will be published, but we ask for signatures as evidence of good faith, and to ensure that no person marks more than one ballot. The returns will be compiled by provinces and be published as soon as possible.

**CHEW  
MAPLE  
SUGAR  
TOBACCO**

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg



# 500 Prizes for - - letters

EVERY year the farmers in the Prairie Provinces are spending \$150,000 or more in advertising their seed grain, second-hand farm machinery, poultry, stock, farm lands and other things that they wish to buy or sell. We believe that it would pay the farmers to spend a greater part of this money by advertising in The Guide. The Guide reaches more farmers than any other farm paper in the Prairie Provinces and for that reason is a better medium in which to advertise.

Some farmers spend too much money in advertising.

They are not wise.

We publish in The Guide every week a list of classified advertisements where various articles are listed so that they can be referred to instantly. The farmers who have advertised in our classified columns tell us that they have had remarkably good results. Also it must be remembered that the farmer who advertises in a paper gives his financial support to that paper. If the farmers of the West would spend their money by advertising in The Guide they would help to make a greater success of The Guide. Some protected manufacturers and those who fatten on special privilege are trying to kill off The Guide by refusing to advertise in it.

We do not accept advertisements for patent medicine frauds, fake mining or real estate propositions or liquor. In this way we lose a large revenue but if the farmers will stand behind us and give us their moral support we can continue to publish the truth.

## We Want Your Assistance

We want 500 letters before December 31st giving us the best possible arguments in favor of the farmers doing their own advertising in The Grain Growers' Guide. In other words, why should the farmers patronize the paper that protects them? There is no limit to the length of the letters but length will not win a prize alone. We believe that the farmers could give better reasons than anyone else for giving their advertising support to The Guide. We are going to distribute a large number of prizes to the writers of these letters. The competition is open to men and women and the letters must be received at The Guide office not later than December 31st.

The prizes for the best letters received will be as follows:

1st Prize.....	\$10.00 cash
2nd Prize.....	5.00 cash
3rd Prize.....	3.00 cash
Next 10 Prizes—Each.....	1.00 cash
Next 10 Prizes—Each.....	1 Copy Dry Farming
Next 10 Prizes—Each.....	1 Copy Taxation of Land Values
Next 500 Prizes—Each.....	Choice of any one of the following valuable booklets:

"Story of the C.P.R."  
"Cheap Money for Farmers."  
"Co-operative Stores."  
"Proportional Representation."

It will be seen that there are prizes for 533 letters. We hope that every farmer who reads this announcement will immediately send us his opinion on this important question and give us the best suggestions that he can towards making The Guide valuable as a medium for the farmers to advertise in.

Address your letters, and be sure that they reach us by December 31st, to "Prize Editor,"

## The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg - Man.

Don't write about anything else in the same letter

## Shake Well Before Using

Continued fr. m Page 8

as well as a word of thanks; the latter he had deprecated by turning back to the work in hand, so that the former he did not see at all. Had Gibbs looked for the number in the telephone directory he would have been not a little surprised to find it belonged to a detective agency; but Gibbs did not look for it.

Friday morning Lucy Harris, a pretty girl who worked in the mailing department, had quit work and Gibbs had seen her crying in a corner of the cloak-room. He had asked Wiggins about it and been considerably astonished at the grouchiness of the reply.

"Don't yuh worry 'bout her none, Gibbs. She gave Case Number 2001 the wrong dope, that's all—give him No. 1 when it oughta been No. 3. We got a letter this mornin' sayin' Number 2001 has croaked an' not to send any more medicine, y'understand." It was then that Wiggins had given him a second keen look.

About eleven-thirty Friday night, just after Gibbs had reached his rooming-house after going to the theatre, he was surprised to receive a call to the telephone. His surprise increased when he immediately recognized the voice as that of Mrs. Collins, a voice tremulous with alarm when she learned that he had not been near the office all evening.

Beth had gone to work early in the evening, it appeared, understanding that several of the staff, including Gibbs and Wiggins, would be back for some special work that had unexpectedly come in. Dr. Smythe had sent a special request for her services in attending to some personal correspondence of considerable importance. The girl had not returned at 9.30 as expected and the good woman was greatly worried.

"I'll go right down to the office now and see that she gets home safely, Mrs. Collins," assured Gibbs. "No cause for anxiety."

The manner in which he grabbed for his hat, ran out of the house and hailed a passing taxi scarcely bore out the statement, however. Nor did his tip to the chauffeur for breaking the speed limit. Telling him to wait, Gibbs drove across the pavement and into the dimly lighted entrance to the huge building under the spur of growing fear.

The night elevator was descending, somewhere far up the shaft, and in his impatience Gibbs ran to the stairway with a wild idea of running up the seven flights. He had one foot on the first step before he realized the necessity for a silent approach. He turned back to the descending car.

Not till he found himself alone in the seventh floor corridor did it occur to him that he had no key. A cautious investigation soon satisfied him that the outer door to the offices of the Smythe Medical Company were locked and that to all intents and purposes the place was in darkness and deserted.

Gibbs groped along the corridor, notwithstanding, until he reached a glass partition that opened on an air well which extended to the basement. He remembered that there were a couple of swing windows above the ledge, sometimes used for ventilation purposes. To get at them it would be necessary to make his way along the narrow basebeam, straight out to the centre of the shaft with only the clutch of his finger-tips between him and a fatal plunge.

He did not hesitate an instant. Carefully feeling in the darkness with his foot, he slowly shifted his weight till he was in position. Inch by inch he began the perilous passage, his fingers slipping slowly along in the layer of dust. It was with a feeling of thanksgiving that he felt them come in contact with the first window and knew that it was off the catch.

In a trice he had swung it noiselessly open and very carefully pulled himself to the level of it. There was still the danger of inadvertently breaking a pane of glass, thereby raising an alarm. It was the last thing Gibbs wanted and he breathed long and deeply when he had safely negotiated an entrance.

He was now in the reception room and the grim purpose of his stealth and haste stiffened him quickly as he noted the tiny line of light that showed beneath one door—the door to Smythe's private office.

He was still standing there, debating his next move, when from beyond the

panels came a cry—a girl's cry of warning, shrill with its note of desperation. It was followed by a snarl of anger—Smythe!

Gibbs launched his powerful shoulder at the door as if shot from a catapult. Not for nothing had he earned his reputation on the Agricultural College football team. The door cracked ominously. At the second charge the lock was wrenched off in a shower of splinters and the young farmer plunged into the room.

He stopped short at the strange sight before him. With her back to a corner of the wall stood little Miss Collins, her hair dishevelled, her cheeks blanched, her eyes blazing with anger, her hands scratched, her clothing torn. She stood at bay; one hand, raised to strike, clutched a long hat-pin and her whole body was tense and quivering with determination.

Behind the desk, wrenching wildly at an obstinate drawer, was the man Smythe, his pasty face lined with red streaks where the hat-pin had taken effect and his starched shirtfront covered with blood from a gash in his pendulous chin.

With one bellow of rage the big Manitoban sprang for him. Lunging across the desk, he grabbed the scoundrel by the scruff of the neck and yanked him to the centre of the room as if he had been a big sack of chaff. There he stood the creature on his feet and promptly smashed him between the eyes.

"Shake well before using, you black-guard!" roared Gibbs, and without waiting to see the effect of the blow he had just delivered, he clutched him by the throat and was proceeding to shake the flabby hide clean off him when he caught a glimpse of a huddle in the corner where Miss Collins had been standing. The girl had fainted!

Kicking the limp hulk to one side, Gibbs was out the door in a second and returned with a glass of water. He knelt down beside her awkwardly.

"Poor little girl!" he murmured huskily.

A sprinkle of cold water brought her to with a gasp and she sat up with a frightened look till she found herself gazing into the honest eyes of a greatly embarrassed young man. He saw her smile of reassurance alter swiftly and he whirled to find that Smythe had also revived and was crawling stealthily towards the drawer of his desk, where he evidently kept a revolver.

Gibbs dusted the carpet with him. When he finally shoved his victim into a chair there was neither breath nor fight left in the man. He sat there, slouched in a dazed heap, while Gibbs turned grimly to the array of bottles and boxes on a little table—samples of the various remedies exploited by the Smythe Medical Company.

"You sure look all run down, Smythe—pains in the back, black spots before your eyes, lump of lead in your stomach—Here, try this one! Open your mouth!"

Under the impression that he was to have some brandy, "Doctor" Lorenzo Smythe was not too far gone to attempt a big swallow. With a grunt of unalloyed surprise he sat up, spluttering, his scratched face puckered in supreme distaste.

"Bitter, eh? Never mind; it's good for you—make you feel young again. Down with it! D'you want me to break every bone in—That's right. Now let's see—" said Gibbs, running a speculative eye over the remaining bottles.

"You—you'll pay for this!" spluttered Smythe wildly. "You'll—"

"Shut up!" snapped Gibbs, swinging his open palm against a pasty cheek with a resounding slap. "I'm running this. I am now going to give you a free trial of Dr. Smythe's famous Pills for Peevish People. You sure need 'em! The dose is one every three hours; but this being what might be called a case of emergency, I'm going to give you three of 'em—Shut up! Be thankful I'm not making you take the whole box, you darn fakir! Here eat 'em! Quick! Eat, I said, not swallow 'em whole like that. Chew 'em up, you old hypocrite, or I'll knock you into the middle of next week!"

"Here's some salve, Miss Collins," he went on, turning once more to the little table. "D'you think we'd better feed him this off a spoon or spread it on a piece of bread? You remember what Shakespeare says about throwing physic to the dogs—"

He wheeled at the girl's scream of warning. Smythe had jumped for the



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### The Grain Growers' Guide

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### Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg - Man.

*Before Ordering don't forget to read page 13 in this issue*

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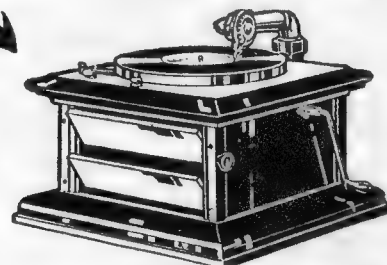
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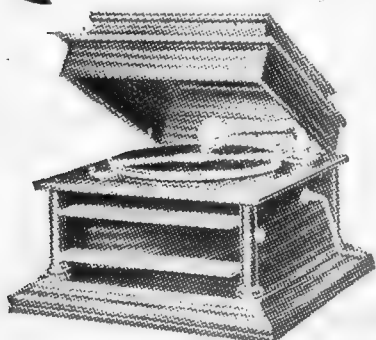
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
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drawer of the desk, and with a cry of triumph had seized the revolver.

"Drop it! No yuh don't, Mister! None o' that kind o' funny work!"

Nap Wiggins was standing in the open doorway. In his hand was a police automatic, pointing steadily. Smythe dropped his weapon with an oath.

"Yuh low-lived dope-eatin' skunk!" cried Wiggins through clenched teeth. "I got yuh dead to rights this time. I got it on yuh straight, Butch; so yuh may's well come 'long peaceably. The waggon's on its way here now an' there's a special escort from headquarters waitin' fer yuh out'n the hall." He laughed harshly. "Yuh think y're a pretty smooth proposition, but this is one time when yuh've slipped on y'rself. Thank God, they hands it to the likes o' you good an' stiff!"

At sight of the detective shield on the inside of Wiggins' coat, the prisoner collapsed sullenly into a chair.

"White slaver," grunted Wiggins in response to the look Gibbs gave him. "We been after him for some time. Better take Miss Collins home, Gibbs. Her mother'll be waitin', yuh know. I'll look after his Nibs here. Uh? Detective? Sure Mike! Fergive me fer stringin' yuh, ol' man," and Mr. Wiggins grinned. "All the rest o' it was phoney, y'understand—everythin' but what I said 'bout my farm. That goes, yuh bet!"

Neither of them talked much on the way to the Collins flat. The girl was exhausted with the terrible experience through which she had passed so bravely and Gibbs had sense enough to refrain from discussing it. Having turned her over to her mother he shook hands and picked up his hat to go.

"I—I wanted to tell you that we're returning to Canada, Mr. Gibbs," said little Miss Collins tremulously. "Father has got located on a farm of his own up in Manitoba and has just sent for us to come at once."

"Well, now, that sure is good news!" murmured Gibbs blankly.

"We are leaving on Monday morning—by the Chicago and Great Western."

"Why, that's simply great!" cried Gibbs. "You see—er—it may seem kind of funny to you—but I kind of think that's the very same train I'm going back on myself."

### Who Built the C.P.R.?

Continued from Page 12

vested. It is likely that they received quite 20 per cent.

#### Promoters' Money Not Used in Construction

The granting of the aid asked for in 1885, was vigorously opposed in parliament, chiefly by Hon. Edward Blake. Mr. Blake, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in June, 1885, showed that while the public had provided the Canadian Pacific company with \$60,060,000 the company according to the statement of its president had only spent \$58,000,000 in construction and equipment. The money put up by the promoters and shareholders prior to 1885 never went into the construction of the line at all. Some part of it, as Mr. Blake showed, went into the purchase of other lines of railway, steamships and auxiliary plant, but the greater part went back into their own pockets as dividends. In spite of the opposition of Mr. Blake and other members of parliament, however, the request of the company was granted. They got their loan of \$5,000,000, they were given until 1891 to pay back what they had already borrowed and they were authorized to issue \$35,000,000 of mortgage bonds, \$25,000,000 of which the government took as security for the loans.

That is how the C.P.R. was built. The amount of money which the promoters invested was a mere flea-bite compared with what the people of Canada gave them, the risks which they took were nil and their dividends were abnormally large. The line was completed to the Pacific coast in 1886, and a regular transcontinental service commenced on June 28 of that year. The mileage was then just under 4,000.

#### THE REAL ISSUE

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"I can't tell. We don't know yet whether we suit her!"

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The two coats we illustrate are excellent garments. They are lined with twilled Italian cloth and are interlined throughout with the best quality chamois skins. They are well tailored in every detail and the material is the best all-wool Black English Melton of good firm quality, and guaranteed to keep its color. For all round satisfaction and service these coats are hard to beat.



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For Taxidermy Work see our Advt. on page 28



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## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

Question No. 4.—Free Trade in Agricultural Implements with the United States would undoubtedly benefit the Western farmers, as the farmer should then get his implements at a lower cost.

Question No. 5.—Direct Taxation in school and municipal taxation would not penalize the man who improves his property by buildings, etc., and the speculator would either have to pay his fair share of the taxes or sell. In national government it should cut down a large part of the expense in collecting the present Dominion revenue. Instead of hundreds of clerks and others to collect customs duties, income taxes, etc., one department alone would do.

Question No. 6.—Abolishing Canadian tariff would undoubtedly benefit farmers and consumers. If the Massey-Harris and other large firms can compete with the American, English and other manufacturing establishments in the markets of the world why can they not compete in the home market without the protection they receive at present time? The farmer has to take the world's price for his product. Why not the manufacturer? The only way it would affect him would be to cut down his all too large a dividend on often a large percentage of watered stock.

Question No. 7.—By the ownership of railroads, telephones, telegraphs, and express service by the public they could be run at cost, the people thus saving a large part of the tremendous charge they pay at the present time, a large part of which goes into the pockets of the millionaires, as the amount of stock held by the common people in these public utilities is almost negligible or a very small percentage. I would also do away with paying dividends on so much watered stock which is being paid by common people at present time. The railroads are being successfully operated by governments in Germany, Australia and many other countries. Why not in Canada?

Question No. 8.—Extending Franchise to Women would be, I think, an advantage, particularly in social reform such as prohibition or control of the liquor traffic, the evils of which come heaviest on the mothers of our land. Women are recognized as the equal of men in everything else; why not share equal responsibility in voting on questions which affect them as much as ourselves? In New Zealand and the Western States that have equal suffrage, fair observers claim the tone of politics has been very much improved. Let greatest good for greatest number be our motto.

A. H. CLINE.

Zelma, Sask.

### TOUCHING MEMORIES

An American, travelling in Ireland, stopped for a drink of milk at a white cottage with a thatched roof, and as he sipped his refreshment he noticed on a centre table, under a glass dome, a brick with a faded red rose upon the top of it. "Why do you cherish in this way," my friend said to his host, "that common brick and that dead rose?"

"Shure, sir," was the reply, "there's certain memories attachin' to them. Do ye see this big dent in my head? Well it was made by that brick."

"But the rose?" said my friend. His host smiled quietly. "The rose," he explained, "is off the grave of the man that threw the brick."

A society has been formed at Berlin for the reform of men's attire. The members pledge themselves not to wear linen shirts, waistcoats, bowlers, silk hats, nor long trousers, but only straw hats, flannel shirts, jackets and knee breeches.

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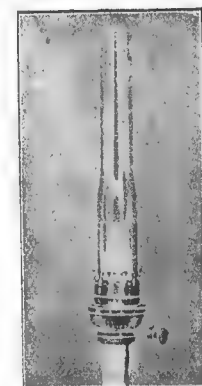
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

#### WHAT IS DECENCY?

In another department of this week's Guide you will see a letter from a woman who says that there are enough papers printing indecent letters and who hopes that The Guide will not stoop to follow in their steps.

I am not quite sure what this writer means by indecent. Personally I think there has been a great deal of nonsense in the past about its being indecent to mention in polite society many perfectly natural truths of life which had far better be spoken of plainly than whispered about and made a horrible mystery.

My observation of life has taught me that it is the girls who hold up their hands in horror and giggle and blush at the mention of the fact that a child is expected in a home who have doubtful stories told to them by men. They take care to see that the woman who speaks of these things naturally and sweetly is out of hearing before they begin.

I will even go farther than that. I venture to say that if a man did go to a woman and mention the expected arrival of a little baby in a way that was objectionable and if that woman had the courage to look him straight in the eyes and take for granted that he meant it as any decent man ought to mean it and speak of it to him simply and frankly as of a beautiful and natural privilege of life all but the most debased man would be wholeheartedly ashamed of himself and would go away with a wholesome respect for the woman.

I speak of the arrival of a child as just one of the many things that in the past have been taboo without reason. I may be wrong and I am open to conviction, but I have a notion that it is not Nature's provisions that are ever indecent but our way of looking at them may be.

There are always a few evil-minded people about who gloat over anything that can be construed to have a bad meaning, but it is not to that class of people that The Guide is desirous of catering and as for the others I do not believe that a frank and honest treatment of any problems of home life can be offensive to them.

Perhaps our friend did not include this sort of thing in indecency, but if she did, I am afraid The Guide will in all likelihood come in for its full share of blame.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

#### TWO YOUNG MEN WANT WORK

Dear Friend:—We would like very much to know if you could please publish a few lines in your weekly chat in Sunshine and Homemakers. We are both good workers and take great interest in our work and do our best to please our employers. One of us is a Canadian, the other boy is an American. We have no homes as our parents are dead. We are just going on eighteen and would like to get positions together so we could take up homesteads close to each other, so we thought you could help us by publishing a few lines and letting the readers know.

They are all mostly foreigners around here and would like work west of Waldeck. SCOTIA'S SON.

#### HAVE YOU A SLIPPER PATTERN?

Dear Miss Beynon:—Again I am coming to you for help. Could you show me a sample of the shadow embroidery stitch on the enclosed piece of muslin, and also give me a pattern for slippers in double crochet. I know the stitch, but do not know the pattern.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

M. B. M.

I have sent a sample of the stitch, but unfortunately have no pattern. Could any of the sisters supply the lack?—F.M.B.

#### ANOTHER RECOMMENDATION FOR THE EXCHANGE

Dear Sunshine:—Just let me in for a while, I love to hear our sisters all talking and would like to add to the "chorus" too.

It would be a grand thing for most of us to have a "Country Womans' Exchange" as we would be able to get buyers for our fowl. I have a flock of turkeys, also about forty chickens and hens to market right now if I could send them to a reliable exchange.

Dear February, I like your letter of defence and you can count on me to stand by you, but don't you think, dear friend, you are a little severe in your judgment of Lorna Doone?

Remember also what our Great Redeemer said in John 15, "Judge not."

Whenever I see this Sunshine corner I always want to sing an old Sunday school song with this chorus:

"Let a little Sunshine in,  
Let a little Sunshine in;  
Clear the darkened windows,  
Open wide your door  
And let a little Sunshine in."

O dear! what a time I have stayed and it is time to set bread. So good-night Sunshiners, I am the

ADOPTED YANKEE.

#### TWO BAD CROPS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I notice in the Sunshine page of The Grain Growers' Guide that Friend No. 2 has got some boys' clothing to give to anyone wanting them. If I am not too late I shall be very glad if you will give my address to her, or to anyone else you may see fit.

I have four boys, 7, 9, 11 and 12 years of age, and find it very hard to keep them sufficiently clothed. Our crop was completely destroyed by hail last year, and this year it was partly destroyed, so that after paying threshing there is but little left.

LIZZIE.

I have already sent several letters to Friend No. 2, so cannot very well send her any more.—F.M.B.



6511—Patterns for a "Teddy" Lion, One Size. Ten inches Exclusive of Tail.  
6165—Pattern for Jointed Monkey, One Size.  
6341—Pattern for "Billy" Possum, One Size.  
6347—Pattern for a Jack Rabbit, One Size. 1/2 yard of material 27 or 44 inches wide.  
5834—Pattern for a "Buster Brown" Bull Dog, One Size.  
6163—"Teddy's" Sacque Coat, Trousers and Cap, 12, 16 and 20 inches high. 1/4 yard of material 24 inches wide, 1/2 yard 32, 1/2 yard 44, 1/2 yard of velvet, for medium size.  
6464—Pattern for "Teddy" Bear, 12, 16 and 20 inches high.  
77B—Pattern for Santa Claus Costume, One Size.  
5841—Pattern for a Cat, One Size. 1/4 yard of material 27, 1/2 yard 50 inches wide.  
7124—Dog's Blanket, 8, 12 and 16 inches at Center Back.  
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

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GRAIN GROWERS! If you want F. J. DIXON to talk to you about Direct Legislation, put in your application for a meeting as early as possible.

The Direct Legislation League is now arranging its winter program. It has decided to send Mr. Dixon to those points only which ask for his services.

The League pays Mr. Dixon's travelling expenses; the local people are expected to provide a hall.

If you want a meeting, literature, or information, write to the

Direct Legislation League

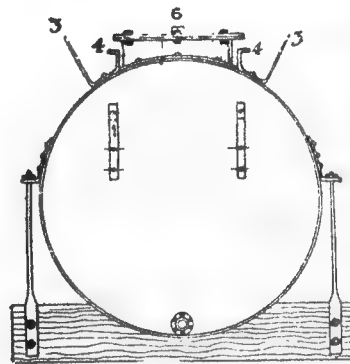
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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## WHAT OUR YOUNG FOLK HAVE BEEN DOING

I am sorry to say that we did not get many good pictures of "The Oldest Inhabitant." I think most of the young people who wrote me that they had cameras and wanted a competition to start must have been busy. To give them another chance I am going to extend the time until the first of January and allow them to send me a picture either of "The Oldest Inhabitant" or "A Winter Picture."

Now, will all who have cameras please get to work like little beavers and be very, very careful to follow directions so that your pictures will be as clear as possible.

Next week I am going to announce the results of the last story competition so be sure to watch for your name. I am glad to be able to tell you that nearly all of the stories are good enough to print. They are splendid stories, and I am as proud of them as I can be. See if you don't think they are great.

Our club is growing all the time, and I think getting better with every competition, but I would like to have more boys and girls join us during the next few months. Tell your school friends and your teacher about our competitions so that our roll will grow in length.

DIXIE PATTON.

## MY UNLUCKY DAY

The moment I opened my eyes one morning I began to be unlucky. I had no sooner begun to get dressed than I found that I couldn't find my clothes. After a short struggle I found them and got dressed.

Then I went to get a cup of tea before breakfast. When I had got the tea made and was just going to pour it out I caught my apron on the handle of the teapot and upset the whole thing, and then I had to make another lot of tea.

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Alex. Cooper, 376 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Then I went to wash myself, and had just begun when I upset the water all over and had to wipe it up.

After breakfast I went out to harness the horse up and go to the raking. I had no sooner hitched the horse up than I went down a hill. The rake ran against the horse's heels and he began to run so over I fell off the rake and had just picked myself up again when I got the rake stuck in a husk and had to unhitch the horse and pull it out myself. Then I went singing down to the raking. I had no sooner got to the place than it began to rain and I could not rake.

I had to go home again. The horse was not broken to ride, and I had to walk all the way home again.

I began to eat my dinner, and upset my plateful of soup all into my lap. Things went alright all afternoon, until I went to the store and forgot half I went for and had to go back again. I think things went alright for the rest of that day.

ANNIE PIERCE, Age 14.

## MY UNLUCKY DAY

It was about eight o'clock when my first misfortune happened. I was walking along a path on my way to a small lake to fish. I had a knapsack on my back filled with a lunch and fishing tackle and some bait in a can.

It was about three miles from home to the lake, and it was still early in the morning. When I reached the lake I started to put down my knapsack, but slipped and sprained my ankle. It was some time before I could put any weight on my foot.

After a while I got my fishing rod together and threw in my line. I sat there for nearly an hour, but did not get a fish, so I went to a place where a small creek emptied into the lake. I sat there for some time when I caught a fish, but it got into the moss and I broke my line.

It was not long until I thought I would eat my lunch. It had been cloudy all morning and soon afterwards it began to rain, so I started home. By the time I got home I was wet through and I had a cold next day.

GLEN MOORE, Age 14.

## MY UNLUCKY DAY

Last year the fair in Saskatoon was in July. It was a very poor fair, and the weather was very wet. We went on the third day. It looked very much like rain, but we arrived at the grounds without any rain and the clouds which had been threatening for rain had disappeared.

We entered the grounds and went to look at the stock. There were very few animals in the stables and not many fowls. The dairy and agricultural halls were very poor.

There were no shows and there were very few engines and machinery. When we were going home it began to rain, and it took a longer time to get home because the roads were wet and muddy.

JOHN SMITH MARSH.  
Age 13.

## MY UNLUCKY DAY

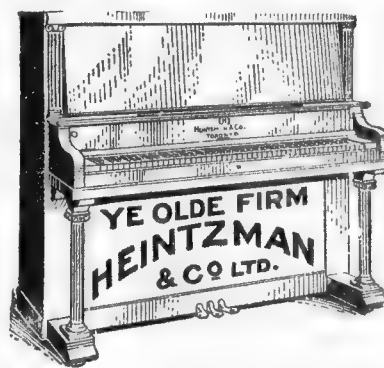
I had been staying with a neighbor, helping to fetch the cows and milk them. I rode a white pony to fetch them. I stayed there a month and at the end of this time I received five dollars. I was pleased to earn a little money and intended to buy a dress with it. The next day I chose a pretty blue dress. I got the letter ready and walked to a neighbor, who was going into town, who would post it for me. To my dismay, when I got there, I found that it was gone. So I walked back and searched diligently, but could not find it. Then I asked my brothers to help me, but with no success. All hope of getting my pretty blue dress was gone. Then as a last effort, I went again, and walked to and fro and to my delight I saw a brown envelope lying on the ground not far away. The wind had blown it away from the path. So my unlucky day ended right after all.

MARGARET EGGLESTON.  
Age 13.

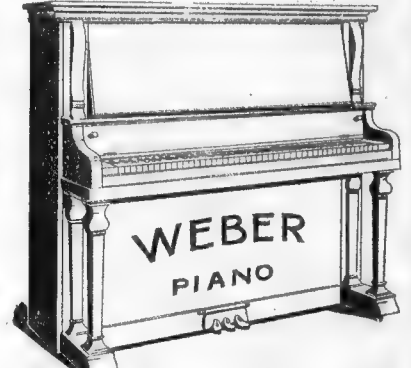
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## Moisture in Grain

The following is an extract from a letter written by James Massie, grain expert of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., containing valuable information on grading and testing of grain

The writer is in close contact with all matters in connection with the grading of grain, and might just say that, in the first place, No. 1 Northern wheat must be sound and well cleaned, and the Grain Commission defines the word "sound" in the same sense that you would define, for instance, a sound apple. A spotted or bruised apple would not, of course, be considered sound.

The same thing applies to No. 2 Northern, except that an odd sprouted kernel may be allowed into No. 2 Northern, although sprouted kernels are not considered sound.

This season, No. 3 Northern is wheat that is bleached and unsound, and, as a rule, is not heavy enough to grade No. 1 or 2 Northern. In certain parts of the country, climatic conditions have been such that it is a somewhat difficult matter to fill this discretionary grade; viz., No. 3 Northern.

Now, referring to the matter of tough grain, we might just say that, in our opinion, the grading this season, of grain out of condition and in condition, is, to say the very least, very reason-

able. Since the commencement of the season, there has been so much difficulty regarding this question of tough grain, that the Grain Commissioners have established a moisture testing machine in the Grain Inspector's office at Winnipeg. This machine is used in cases where the excessive moisture cannot readily be detected by hand; i.e., by touch. Of course, in the case of damp grain, there is very little question about its condition, as the bags in which the samples are carried from the cars invariably empty out in a block, or run out so slowly as to stick on the paper nearly solid. About the condition of such grain as this, there is no question, but there is another class of grain which is in such questionable condition that it is difficult to tell whether it is fit for warehousing or not.

You understand that there would be little difficulty in keeping this latter grain through the winter, but keeping it through the summer is a different proposition altogether.

Referring again to the moisture testing machine, the writer has interested himself very much in this, and has seen it operated in several places besides Winnipeg.

We presume you are aware that the normal moisture in wheat is a little over 11½ per cent. and anything over this is in excess of the natural requirements. Some samples have tested as high as 14 per cent., and a sample of oats, which was tried yesterday (which the shipper was sure should have graded straight) showed 15 per cent. of moisture; or, 5 per cent. abnormal moisture, being oats.

The writer has been connected with grain inspection, and the handling of grain, since 1885, and finds this one of the most difficult seasons for the taking care of grain, imaginable, and the only thing that is saving the situation at present, is the fairly reasonable demand for this out of condition grain. If, however, much of this grain is carried over until next summer, the result is almost sure to be a repetition of last season's difficulties, with regard to the congestion of off-grade grain at the terminals, and it would be to the farmers' interests to get out all grain, the condition of which is questionable, during the cool weather, and not defer shipping it until the spring.

The writer was sent by the Grain Growers' Grain company to Port Arthur and Fort William last summer to do everything possible towards getting cars consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain company, unloaded in their turn, and, at that time, about the middle of July, about 1,400 cars were standing on the tracks, which could not be unloaded on account of the congestion. Half of them were reduced in value about 50 per cent. and one-quarter of them reduced in value 75 per cent. No provision had been made for the handling of such a tremendous volume of out-of-condition grain, and the Grain Commissioners eventually made an arrangement with the Armour drying people, of Chicago, to bring their boat to Fort William. This boat was able to dry from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels per day, and all this out of condition grain was finally taken care of, although at a loss of thousands of dollars to the shippers, and others interested therein.

We might also say that a large quantity of grain which left Fort William in apparently good condition, upon arrival in the continent of Europe, was unsaleable, and steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of this kind of thing.

The Grain Growers' Grain company have installed one of the moisture testing machines, already mentioned, in their office, and shall be glad to test, free of charge, samples from any of our customers and patrons. Samples of at least twelve ounces must be submitted, wrapped carefully in a tin can or box, to prevent the moisture from evaporating during transit, and the sender's name and address written plainly on the outside of each package.

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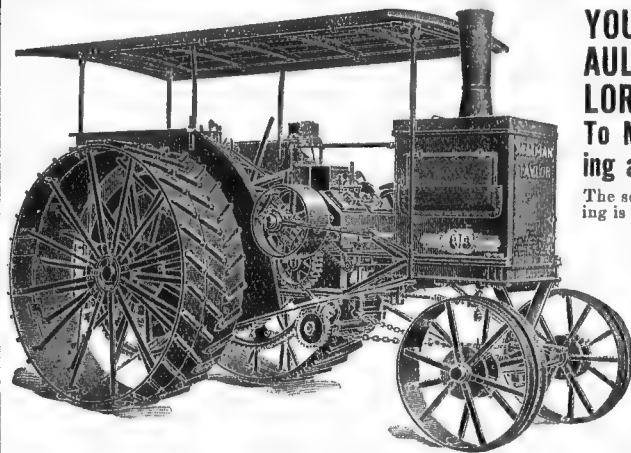
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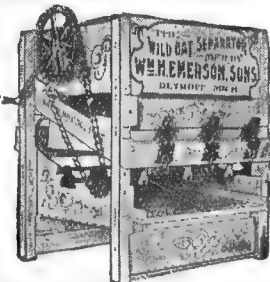
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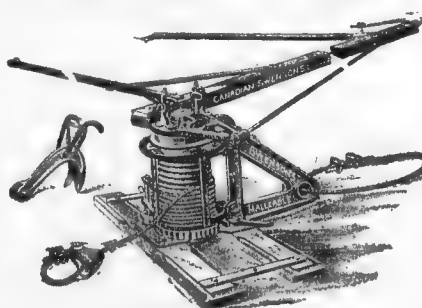
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# News from Ottawa

Close of Debate on Macdonald Bye-election—Nationalist amendment snowed under by 183 to 4—Opposition Stand for Canadian Navy—Redistribution Shelved—  
Lower Freight Rates Advocated

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—In addition to the announcement of the government's naval policy which is dealt with elsewhere in this issue the week's proceedings of Parliament included a number of matters of general interest. The debate on the address which had occupied the attention of the Commons since the opening of the session was concluded at an early hour on Wednesday morning. At midnight the first division of the session was taken when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's want of confidence motion censuring the government for the conduct of the Macdonald and Richelieu bye-election was rejected on a vote of 119 to 71, a government majority of 48.

It took the House another hour to dispose of the amendment by Mr. Mondou, Conservative-Nationalist for Yamaska, advocating participation in the councils of the Empire as a preliminary to naval assistance from the Dominion. Mr. Mondou received the support of only three other French-Canadian supporters of the government. As the Liberals, following the lead given them by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, voted unanimously against Mr. Mondou's proposal, the result was its rejection by a vote of 183 to 4. In many quarters this vote is taken to indicate the last flicker of Nationalism in the province of Quebec. Whether this is so or not will be known shortly as the government's contribution policy is going to be voted upon. This was definitely decided at a caucus of the Opposition held today at which a unanimous determination was reached to submit an amendment on the second reading of the bill.

## Liberals Want Canadian Navy

The amendment, it is understood, will affirm the principles of a Canadian built and manned navy. It was stated subsequently to the caucus that the Liberals had found pleasure in the circumstance that the memorandum drafted by the Admiralty does not contain proof of the existence of a pressing emergency, but rather indicates the existence of new conditions in Europe arising out of the mad race for increased armament. In view of the lack of an emergency the Opposition will press the view that there is no reason why the principle of a Canadian navy should be departed from. The amendment will be drafted along these lines. There is also some talk of the Opposition making an effort to go the government one better when the first amendment is rejected, by suggesting that no relief will be given to the British tax payers by the contribution of three dreadnoughts unless the Dominion undertakes to provide for their upkeep until such time as they might become a part of a permanent Canadian navy. In this connection it is pointed out that an amendment along these lines could not be moved, because under the rules of the House it is not within the rights of the Opposition to propose to increase a government estimate.

The determination of the Opposition to submit amendments means that the naval debate is likely to be a somewhat protracted affair. There is no possibility of its being concluded before the Christmas holidays and it is very likely to run well on into January.

## No Hope of Redistribution


That the government has not the slightest intention of introducing a redistribution bill this session has been made quite apparent this week. Although there was no mention of such a bill in the speech from the throne the idea prevailed that the pressure of Western members might result in the introduction of a bill at a later date this session. Premier Borden disposed of all doubt in regard to the matter in replying to a question put by Dr. Neely, of Humboldt. He stated that a bill would not be brought down until next session. He considered it desirable to wait another year in order that more information might be gathered. The matter will doubtless be the subject of a future debate in the House. The Opposition proposed to move an amendment to the address relating to the lack of a redistribution bill, but at the last moment decided to leave it over in order not to interfere with the government's plan to introduce its naval bill on Thursday. The matter will come up later in another form when it will be urged that

there should be no delay because of the possibility of a general election which would deprive the West of the representation to which it is entitled. The weakest point in the Opposition's case will be the circumstance that the redistribution bill subsequent to the taking of the Dominion census in 1901 was not introduced until twenty-six months after the census figures were made known.

## Lower Freights Championed

An interesting feature of the closing day of the debate on the address was the speech by Mr. W. F. McLean, Conservative member for South York. As is customary with Mr. McLean, he devoted practically all his time to a consideration of railway questions and cognate subjects. He championed the demand of the west for lower freight rates in no uncertain terms, declaring most emphatically that the west is being discriminated against just because it is the west. Mr. McLean said that Parliament should assume responsibility for much that is now put on the shoulders of the Railway Commission. Amendments should be introduced to the Railway Act declaring that rates should be equalized all over the Dominion and that passenger rates should not exceed two cents per mile. Mr. McLean advocated the taking over of the telegraph services as an adjunct of the postal system and the establishment of a government parcel post as a check on the exorbitant rates being charged by the express companies. The member for South York made some biting comment on the recent action of the C.P.R. in ignoring Parliament in connection with its recent increase in stock issue. He described the action of the company as arrogant and said that the railways must be taught that they owe a duty to the people and that they are not the masters of the situation. Mr. McLean also dealt in a vigorous manner with the general question of combinations and mergers. He said that the new class of financial geniuses who are responsible for these combinations are a menace to the community and should be looked after. One bad result of this new style of high finance he said was to make investors indisposed to touch gilt-edged securities giving a reasonable return. In this connection he said: "I am not advocating for one moment any system of confiscation or unfair treatment. I want the people who invest their money to get a reasonable return, but I do not wish to see the people of Canada placed in bondage by unfair capitalization or by people who exploit the various manufacturing interests for themselves and not for the people."

## WINCHESTER

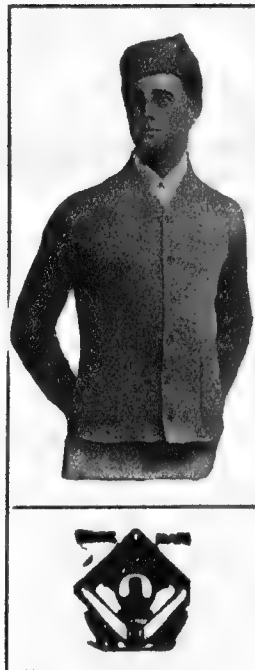


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## I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

Nor is this all. An I H C tractor furnishes power for your threshing. It will haul the grain to market. It will grade the roads over which the grain is hauled. You can use it for well drilling, concrete mixing, irrigating and other pumping, and for many other purposes. Time, money, labor—these are the things that I H C tractors save.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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References: Royal and Union Banks.

P.O. Drawer 1746.

## Navigation About Over

The extended period of navigation is almost at an end. Some thirty boats will load for winter storage in the next thirty-five to forty days. That means there will be a fairly good demand for spot grain. Especially since it is now announced that the C.P.R. will endeavour to move 20,000,000 bushels east, all rail, as they did last year. Prices are low, we know too well, and every farmer should do his best to put his grain ahead to terminals where it can be sold under competition.

We have recently sold much spot grain, catching these good premiums before the close of navigation. Till then farmers who wish to hold their grain at terminals until Spring can save two to three cents per bushel by selling out their grain which is actually unloaded and buying same grain at a lower price which is just inspected. We have saved several farmers recently  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel by this means.

We aim to make you the most possible money for your grain. Let us have a trial shipment from you and you will see the service we can give you. On barley especially get in touch with us before loading, as for special shipments we can get you considerable premium. Highest bids wired on request.

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TRAPPERS! See our Advt. on page 22

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The different Canadian Railroads are now taking grain for storing in Duluth and Superior in bond, and our facilities for handling grain on commission shipped to these points are equally as good as if shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur.

If your railroad will not take grain for either Fort William or Port Arthur, then bill it to Duluth or Superior in bond, send the shipping bill to us with selling or holding instructions, and we will attend to the balance of the business for you.

References: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.

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Established in 1884 and still at it.

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## GRAIN SHIPPERS

Now that the present outlets for grain shipments are pretty well congested, it will be necessary for considerable grain to again move via some of the American points in bond, as well as all rail east. Our connections enable us to give you the destination most advisable in order that you may be able to make an early and prompt disposition of your grain. Send us samples and advise when you are ready to ship and we will be pleased to let you know where best to forward it to.

Your consignments will be handled strictly on commission when entrusted to us on consignment. We have the necessary facilities to properly look after your interests and procure you highest going prices when effecting sale.

Should you wish track quotations any time that cars are loaded, drop us a wire and we will quote you for immediate acceptance. WE ARE PREPARED TO PAY A PREMIUM ON OATS FOR SHIPMENT.

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**JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD**  
COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 7, 1912

**Wheat**—This week closed with the December option 1 cent in advance. Cash demand has been good, due to excellent export demand to fill chartered stocks. English cables have been higher on account of unfavorable reports from the Argentine. Minneapolis stocks increased for five days about one and a half million bushels. Southern deliveries still continue to be very liberal. The severe weather has showed on deliveries, only 217 cars being inspected against 672 for same date last year. As soon as lake rates are off the prevailing premiums on grain in store will disappear. While the high grades may about hold their own, the values of the lower grades still have a tendency downward. After the New Year, transportation may be badly congested as Duluth Superior will be unable to take care of any appreciable quantity of grain on account of the volume of business from Dakota and Minnesota. Consequently, it would appear to be better business to have grain forwarded to arrive at Terminals to make it available for delivery.

**Oats**—The situation of this grain is practically unchanged from a week ago, although values have been somewhat stronger during the last two days.

**Barley**—There is a good demand on our market for this grain, principally to fill up space chartered and values show an increase of 2 cents for the week.

**Flax**—The most bearish feature in flax markets is continuance of heavy receipts. Fancy prices were prevailing up till yesterday. This enquiry being satisfied, values dropped back to December basis with the option showing a further decrease of 7 cents per bushel for the week.

The volume of grain going forward has dropped off on account of the severe weather, but it is still noticeable that the percentage of no grade wheat and oats is increasing considerably and it is advisable for people who have grain threshed earlier in the season and not sure of the condition of it, to have something done either to get it shipped out before the warm weather commences, as there is likely to be a recurrence of last summer's difficulty with grain of all kinds.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Dec.	May	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	31
Dec. 3.....	78½	83½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	31½
Dec. 4.....	79	84	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	30
Dec. 5.....	79½	84½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	30½
Dec. 6.....	80	84½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	30½
Dec. 7.....	79½	84½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	31
Dec. 8.....	79½	84½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	31
Dec. 9.....	78½	83½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	31½
<b>Oats—</b>			No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	30
Dec. 3.....	31½	34½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	30
Dec. 4.....	31½	34½	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	30
Dec. 5.....	31½	34½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smut	30
Dec. 6.....	32	35	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smut	30
Dec. 7.....	32	35	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	30
Dec. 8.....	31½	34½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	30
<b>Flax—</b>			No. 3 wheat, 1 car	30
Dec. 3.....	108½	114	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	30
Dec. 4.....	108	114	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	30
Dec. 5.....	108	114½	No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	30
Dec. 6.....	107½	113½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	30
Dec. 7.....	108	112½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample	30
Dec. 8.....	108	112	No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	30
Dec. 9.....	103	110	Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	30

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Dec. 7.

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$0.82½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 23 cars	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	82	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 22 cars	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 22 cars	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	82½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11 cars	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11 cars	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13,200 bu to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13,200 bu to arrive	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,400 bu to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,400 bu to arrive	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8,400 bu N.D. to arrive	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8,400 bu N.D. to arrive	82	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,400 bu to arrive	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,400 bu to arrive	82	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,500 bu to arrive	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,500 bu to arrive	82	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8,000 bu to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8,000 bu to arrive	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu to arrive	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars to arrive	82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars to arrive	82½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars to arrive	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7,000 bu to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7,000 bu to arrive	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	83½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	83½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	82	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu, settlement	80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu, settlement	80	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, poor	81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, poor	81	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu to arrive	83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu to arrive	83	No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	82	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu to arrive	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu to arrive	82	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	80	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	76
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	76		

No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	42½	No. 3 yellow corn, 5,000 bu	42½
No. 4 corn, 1 car	42	No. 4 corn, 1 car	41½
No. 4 yellow corn, 3 cars	42	No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars	43
No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars	43	No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	30½
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	30½	No. 4 white oats, 5 cars	29½
No. 4 white oats, 5 cars	29½	No. 3 oats, 2 cars	29
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	29	No. 3 oats, 1 car	29½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29½	No. 3 oats, 1 car	29½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29½	Sample oats, 1 car barley mixed	31
Sample oats, 1 car barley mixed	31	No. 3 oats, 1 car to go out	28½
No. 3 oats, 1 car to go out	28½	No. 3 oats, 1 car	28½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	28½	No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	30
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	30	No. 2 rye, 1 car wild oats	53½
No. 2 rye, 1 car wild oats	53½	No. 2 rye, 1 car choice	57½
No. 2 rye, 1 car choice	57½	No. 3 rye, 1 car	53½
No. 3 rye, 1 car	53½	Sample rye, 1 car	57
Sample rye, 1 car	57	No. 2 rye, 1 car	56½
No. 2 rye, 1 car	56½	No. 2 rye, 20,000 bu to arrive	51
No. 2 rye, 20,000 bu to arrive	51	No. 3 rye, part car	46
No. 3 rye, part car	46	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car wheatey	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car wheatey	49	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	46
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	46	No. 2 feed barley, 6 cars	53
No. 2 feed barley, 6 cars	53	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	43
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	43	Sample barley, 6 cars	45
Sample barley, 6 cars	45	Sample barley, 1 car	44½
Sample barley, 1 car	44½	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	44
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	44	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	43½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	43½	No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	46
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	46	No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	45
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	45	No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	43½
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	43½	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car musty and oaty	44
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car musty and oaty	44	No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	42½
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	42½	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	43½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	43½	No grade barley, 1 car	48
No grade barley, 1 car	48	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	43½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	43½	Sample barley, 3 cars	44
Sample barley, 3 cars	44	Sample barley, 5 cars	44
Sample barley, 5 cars	44	Sample barley, 2 cars	45
Sample barley, 2 cars	45	Sample barley, 4 cars	46
Sample barley, 4 cars	46	Sample barley, 3 cars	52
Sample barley, 3 cars	52	Sample barley, 1 car	45
Sample barley, 1 car	45	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	52½
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	52½	Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	47
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	47	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	44
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	44	No grade barley, 1 car	43
No grade barley, 1 car	43	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	46
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	46	Sample barley, 1 car	48
Sample barley, 1 car	48	No grade barley, 1 car	43
No grade barley, 1 car	43	No grade barley, 15,000 bu to arrive	43½
No grade barley, 15,000 bu to arrive	43½	No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.26½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.26½	No. 1 flax, 2 cars dockage	1.26½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars dockage	1.26½	No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu to arrive	1.26½
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu to arrive	1.26½	No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	1.26½
No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	1.26½	No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	1.25	No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.25
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.25	No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu to arrive	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu to arrive	1.25	No. 1 flax, 1 car to arrive	1.20
No. 1 flax, 1 car to arrive	1.20	No grade flax, 1 car	1.22½
No grade flax, 1 car	1.22½	No. 2 flax, 1 car dockage	1.20
No. 2 flax, 1 car dockage	1.20	No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.20
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.20	No. 1 flax, 50 sacks	1.20
No. 1 flax, 50 sacks	1.20	No. 1 flax, 8,300 bu to arrive	1.26½
No. 1 flax, 8,300 bu to arrive	1.26½	No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu to arrive	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu to arrive	1.25	No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.25½
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.25½	No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu to arrive	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu to arrive	1.25	No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	1.20

### 8,500,000 LBS. MORE U.S. BUTTER

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Stocks of cold-storage butter in the United States, as published to-day, show an increase of 8,500,000 lbs. over those of a year ago. This will dispel all talk of a butter famine for the time being. With the demand for fresh butter curtailed by high prices the situation appears weaker. Cold-storage stocks of eggs show an excess of 111,000 cases. In poultry, live turkey were 2 cents higher and dressed are unchanged to 1 cent higher, while live fowls are ½ cent lower.

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, December 7, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.79½	\$0.83
2 Nor. wheat	76½	81
3 Nor. wheat	73½	79
No grade	68-80	
3 White oats	29	30½
Barley	43-48	40-50
Flax, No. 1	1.05	1.24½
<b>Futures—</b>		
December Wheat	79½	80½
May Wheat	84½	85½
<b>Winnipeg</b>		<b>Chicago</b>
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.50	\$11.10
Hogs, top	8.25	7.75
Sheep (yearlings)	6.00	6.30

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards last week amounted to 1912 cattle, 88 calves, 1576 hogs and 2081 sheep, as compared with the previous week's figures of 2240 cattle, 93 calves, 1603 hogs and 4200 sheep. The corresponding week last year had these totals: 2272 cattle, 2285 hogs and 725 sheep.

**Cattle**  
“The most active of the season” was the way stock men described this week's cattle trade. The supply received was quite limited and prices jumped a full quarter per hundred pounds on nearly every class. The demand for choice cattle suitable for Christmas beef was especially keen and some fine animals fetched 7 cents. A goodly number commanded \$6.50 and \$6.60. The medium kind in mixed lots was readily disposed of at \$5.25 and \$5.50, while common kinds ran from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Stockers and feeders have found a ready sale, and the demand outstripped the supply on hand. Good yearlings went at 5 cents, two-year-olds from \$5.00 to \$5.40.

**Hogs**  
The hog market took an upturn this week and good ones command \$8.25. The tone is firm and steady and the outlook for another good week's trade is favorable.

**Sheep and Lambs**  
Few sheep and lambs were on sale this week and, as usual, little activity was noted in this branch. Quotations are the same as for a good while. Choice killing sheep are worth \$4.50 to \$5.00 with lambs \$1.00 or so a hundred higher.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

**Butter**  
Butter quotations remain unchanged since a week ago. The choice quality has a wholesale value of about 30 cents, retailing 8 or 10 cents higher. Quotations for the country are 20 to 30 cents for fancy dairy, 27 for No. 1 dairy and 24 for good round lots. A fair quantity is being received these days, but the demand for the first-class grade is very far from being satisfied locally. The dealers are forced to turn to the East and South as sources of supply while butter from New Zealand is expected in Winnipeg within the next few weeks. If the local trade were dependent on the Manitoba or Western Canada supply prices would undoubtedly soar very high, but with all these outside fields of competition many produce men think butter has about reached its highest point for the season.

**Eggs**  
Any Manitoba farmers who have hens still keeping up the good work are taking extra good care of them these days when new-laid eggs command 40 cents or more from the dealers. But these hens are very scarce nowadays, and the city folks are almost restricted to the storage article. The ordinary eggs from the country, held for some weeks and packed by the farmers themselves, are not worth the 28 cents which has been hitherto quoted as Winnipeg produce firms have no trouble in importing storage eggs from the south at about 25 cents, and they say these are the equal of the Manitoba eggs which are not sent in promptly every four or five days.

**Potatoes**  
There is no trade to speak of in this line, all the wholesalers and retailers being apparently well stocked for the season. The old rate of 35 cents is maintained.

**Live and Dressed Poultry**  
Live weight poultry is worth the prices quoted last week, namely 16 cents for turkeys, 14 cents for chickens, 14 cents for ducks, 10 cents for geese and 9 cents for fowl. Dressed poultry fetches 3 to 6 cents a pound higher. The poultry supply has increased considerably lately and the trade has been quite active. Before the Christmas holidays a big rush is expected, and in case it goes much beyond local demands prices, of course, will decline.

**Milk and Cream**  
Sweet cream is bringing 37 cents and sour cream 32 cents per pound butter fat. Whether these rates will hold throughout December is doubtful, another 2 cent raise being expected before the New Year. The receipts are satisfactory for the season.

**Hay**  
Hay prices are the same as last week. No. 1 Timothy is \$17.00, No. 1 Red Top \$13.00 and No. 1 Upland \$12.00. No change is looked for in the immediate future.

**CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET**  
Chicago, Dec. 8.—Wheat sold down Saturday under moderate selling, due mainly to fine weather for the Argentine harvest. The market closed easy, ½ to ¾ to 1 under Friday night. Corn showed a net loss of ½ to ¾ to 1 to 1½ and oats a decline

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 3 to December 9 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Dec. 3	78½	75½	73	67	..	..	..	31½	..	30	..	..	41½	40½	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	79	76	73	67	..	..	..	31½	..	30	..	..	45	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	79½	76½	74	68	25	50	45	32	23	30	23	25	47	42	..	..	108	..	..	..
6	80	77	74	68	58	52	48	31½	23	30	23	26	48	43	..	..	107	104½	86	..
7	79½	76½	73½	68½	58	52	47	31½	23	30	23	23	48	43	..	..	105	10	86	..
8	79½	76½	72½	65½	..	..	..	31½	23½	29	28½	27½	48	43	..	..	..	..	..	..

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 9

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>				<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor.....	78½	78½	94½	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy.....	29c-30c	29c-30c	28c
No. 2 Nor.....	75½	75½	91½	Choice butcher steers and	6.25-6.50	6.00-6.25	.....	No. 1 dairy.....	27c	27c	28c
No. 3 Nor.....	72½	73	84½	heifers.....	5.75-6.00	5.50-5.75	4.50-5.00	Good round lots.....	24c	24c	23c
No. 4.....	65½	66	78½	Fair to good butcher	.....	.....	.....	<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>			
No. 5.....	58	58	68½	steers and heifers.....	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	4.25-5.00	Held stock or packed....	25c	..	..
No. 6.....	52	52	60½	Best fat cows.....	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	3.85-4.15	Strictly new laid.....	35c-40c	..	..
Feed.....	48½	48½	57½	Medium cows.....	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	3.50-3.75	<b>Potatoes</b> .....	35c	36c	70c
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Common cows.....	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.75	2.50-3.00	<b>Milk and Cream</b>			
No. 2 C.W.....	28½	31½	37½	Best bulls.....	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat).....	37c	37c	40c
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	<b>Cream for butter-making</b>			
No. 3.....	48	44	..	Choice veal calves.....	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	purposes (per lb. butter fat).....	32c	32c	32c
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Heavy calves.....	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
No. 1 N.W.....	..	110	..	Best milkers and spring ers (each).....	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$45-\$60				
				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each).....	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35				
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				<b>Hogs</b>				<b>Live Poultry</b>			
December.....	78½	81½	95½	Choice hogs.....	\$8.25	\$8.00	\$7.50	Chickens.....	14c	14c	12c
May.....	83½	84½	99½	Heavy sows.....	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.75-7.50	Fowl.....	9c	9c	9c
<b>Oat Futures</b>				Stags.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	5.00-6.00	Ducks.....	14c	14c	12c
December.....	31½	31½	37½					Geese.....	10c	10c	10c
May.....	34½	34½	40½					Turkeys.....	16c	16c	14c
<b>Flax Futures</b>				<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
December.....	103	112	170	Choice yearlings.....	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.50	No. 1 Red Top.....	\$13	\$13	\$9-\$10
May.....	110	117	181½	Best killing sheep.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50	No. 1 Upland.....	\$12	\$12	\$8-\$9
								No. 1 Timothy.....	\$17	\$17	\$12-\$13

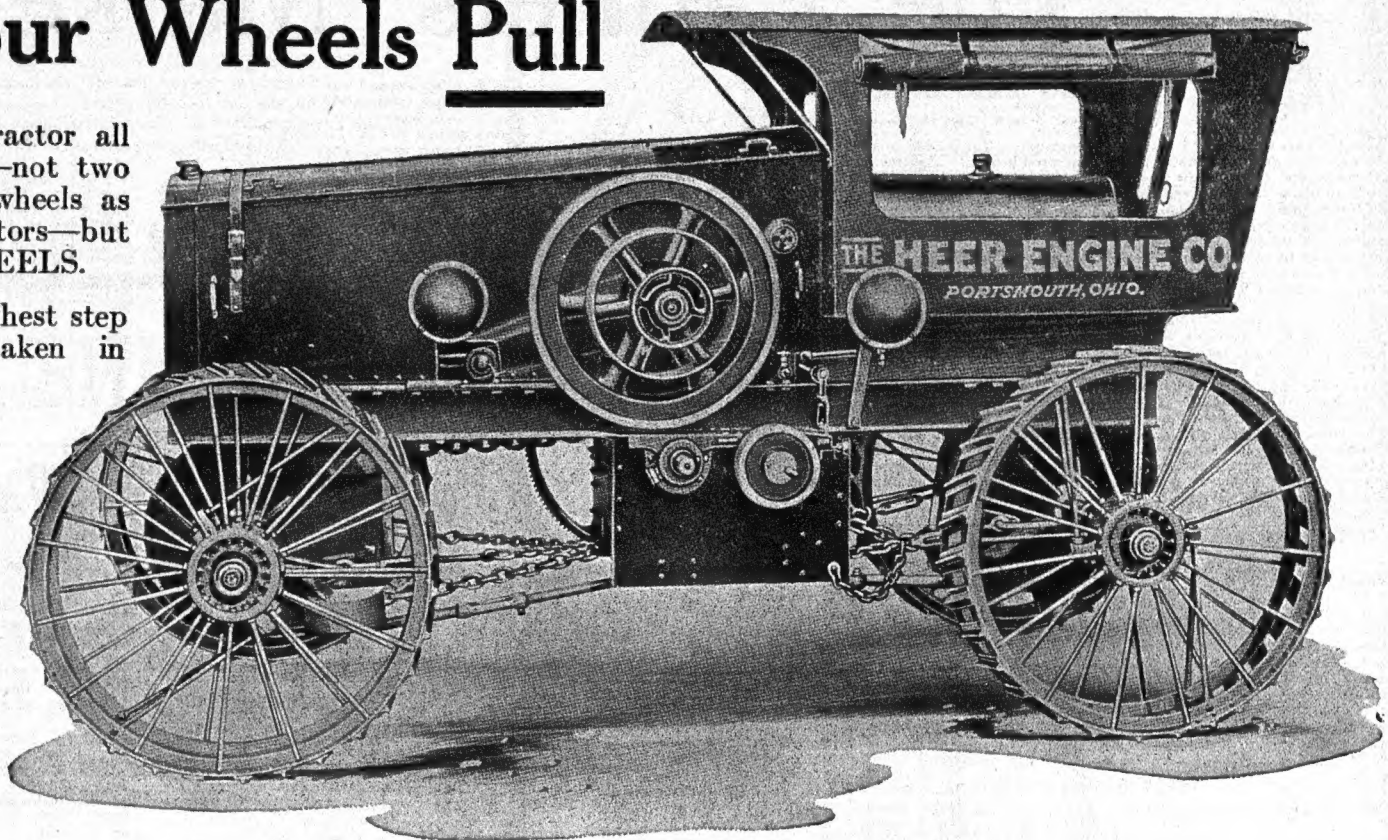


# All Four Wheels Pull

On the Heer Tractor all four wheels pull—not two wheels or three wheels as on ordinary tractors—but ALL FOUR WHEELS.

This is the farthest step that has been taken in tractor improvement.

If you have Plowing, Disking, Seeding, Heavy Hauling, Road Work or Threshing to do it will pay you to get acquainted with this most improved type of tractor.



## THE HEER FOUR WHEEL DRIVE

### Special Advantages of this Tractor

**NEVER STICK IN A MUD HOLE.**—Even if three wheels of this tractor are in the mire, the fourth wheel will pull the tractor out. The ordinary type of tractor would be helpless in such a position and would only get itself into more trouble with every effort to get out. The Heer is the ONLY tractor that can be successfully used during wet weather.

**LESS WEIGHT.**—The Heer is only about one-half as heavy as the ordinary tractor. This, and the fact that the wheels are of open construction, prevents the tractor from packing the soil and enables it to go over soft ground where an ordinary tractor would mire.

**MORE POWER AT THE DRAW-BAR.**—This tractor delivers 80 per cent. of its engine power at the draw-bar—other tractors rarely deliver more than 50 per cent. A 25 H.P. Heer Engine on the four wheel drive will pull MORE than the ordinary drive tractors can, using a 40 H.P. engine. That is one of the reasons why the expense for fuel is so low.

**STEEL CUT GEARS.**—There are no cast-iron gears on this tractor. Every gear is steel cut.

**LESS REPAIRS.**—The use of the four wheel drive relieves the tractor of the twists and strains that cause breakage and high repair bills. Engine and frame are set on heavy springs which absorb the shocks and jars that cause engine troubles and make adjustments necessary on other tractors.

\*\*\*

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of 1 to 1. The bears had control of wheat throughout the day. Resting orders to buy steadied the market, but failed to induce a rally. From the start the crowd seemed bent on ignoring crop damage reports in Southern Argentine.

Dispatches, however, telling of excellent conditions in the northern provinces, where cutting was in progress, received careful attention. Influence against the bulls continued to be found in millers' reports pointing to good prospects for the winter crop in the United States. Warmer temperature northwest counted also and there were predictions that the government report, Monday, would be opposed to an upturn.

May wheat sold from 90½ to 90½ to 90½ with the close at 90½, a decline of ½ net.

Cold weather, with increased country marketing, brought about a setback in corn. A recent leader of the bulls was credited with unloading to a certain extent. May ranged between 48½ and 48½ closing easy ½ to ½ off, at 48½ to 48½. Cash grades were weak.

Oats went lower on account of selling by a few longs, who seemed timid about carrying the grain over the week-end. May, which ranged from 32½ to 33½, finished ½ net lower, at 32½.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Dec. 7.—To-day's markets closed as follows:  
Manitoba No. 1 Nor. .... \$1.09½  
Manitoba No. 2 Nor. .... 1.03½  
Manitoba No. 3 Nor. .... 1.03½  
December ..... 1.04½  
March ..... 1.04½  
May ..... 1.03½

Wheat opened with steady undertone as a result of a firmer market in Paris and scarcity of Plate offers, with a growing tendency toward firmness in Buenos Ayres, which was shown at the close yesterday, and values were unchanged to ½ higher.

Following the opening the market was dull and as a result there was some little pressure prompted by the fine weather in Northern Argentine and the bearish Modern Miller report. At the close market was dull, but steady and unchanged to ½ cent lower.

Corn opened unchanged and later declined ½ on freer arrivals here, and larger tenders on contract. Buenos Ayres wheat closed ½ higher on fears of damage in the south and a growing firmness among owners. Corn was steady and unchanged.

#### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Fort William and Port Arthur, December 7, 1912)

Wheat—	1911	1912
No. 1 Hard .....	34,136.20	5,429.40
No. 1 Northern .....	628,426.10	178,234.00
No. 2 Northern .....	1,356,854.10	595,914.20
No. 3 Northern .....	1,217,439.50	944,823.40
No. 4 .....	336,900.00	682,903.20
No. 5 .....	336,900.00	682,903.20
No. 5 .....	145,337.10	413,927.20
Others .....	2,383,318.56	1,631,491.60

This week .....	6,102,432.36	4,453,729.10
Last week .....	6,874,716.30	4,376,623.20
Decrease .....	772,283.94	422,894.10

Oats—	1911	1912
1 C.W. ....	24,870.12	54,875.12
2 C.W. ....	463,178.09	422,690.12
3 C.W. ....	192,394.07	117,183.30
Ex. 1 Feed ..	210,348.27	1,295.10
1 Feed .....	171,577.20	1,295.10
2 Feed .....	112,059.15	1,295.10
Others .....	525,273.04	1,295.10

This week .....	1,699,701.26
Last week .....	2,384,476.22

Decrease .....	684,774.96
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Barley—	1911	1912
3 C.W. ....	343,198.32	178,755.10
4 C.W. ....	157,595.20	178,755.10
Rejected .....	116,983.28	155,444.54
Feed .....	20,314.33	12,122.16
Others .....	141,054.80	12,122.16

This week .....	779,148.47
Last week .....	986,267.19

Decrease .....	207,118.72
Total last year .....	477,704.00

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912 .....	6,327,744	1,999,495	713,783	1,052,209
1911 .....	4,644,485	603,723	90,389	14,854

#### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; beefs, \$5.60 to \$11.10; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.75; western steers, \$5.40 to \$9.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.35 to \$7.75; cows,

and heifers, \$2.70 to \$7.50; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; market strong at yesterday's average; light, \$7.30 to \$7.67½; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.75; heavy, \$7.30 to \$7.75; rough, \$7.30 to \$7.50; pigs, \$5.40 to \$7.40; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market, steady; native, \$3.65 to \$4.70; western, \$3.90 to \$4.70; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.30; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$7.75; western, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

#### \$200 HEN SWALLOWS \$200 RUBY

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 7.—A white Plymouth Rock hen, on display at the Western Wisconsin poultry show, and valued at \$200 last night, was worth twice that sum today as the result of swallowing a \$200 ruby which dropped from a setting in a ring worn by Charles V. Keeler of Winamac, Ind., one of the judges. The hen belongs to L. C. Danville of Montfort, Wis.

While Keeler was about to examine the bird, the most valuable in the show, the gem dropped, and quick as a flash the hen gulped it down. Keeler offered Danville \$200 for the bird, and subsequently increased the bid to \$400, but the latter refused both offers and the loser left for home today without his ruby.



# Why the low price of Wheat?

## **Organization**

*is the key to power*

200,000 farmers are scrambling to get their grain into the hopper before the close of navigation—WHY?

Because all their notes and store bills become due October 15 or November 1 and they are honestly endeavoring to meet them.

## **What Is The Result?**

The spout becomes filled and there is a general spill. The manipulator knows how to take advantage of a condition of this kind and he lays his plans to rake off a little fortune, and he succeeds. He simply takes all the profit that, under normal conditions, the farmer would have got in the growing of grain, and the farmer must be content with the scanty living he is able to withhold from his creditors, and hope on for another twelve months.

The only feasible solution of the question is in organizing the farmers that they may be able to put the cost of production on the article he produces. Every other producer is able to do it. Even the laboring man of to-day is able to put a price on his own labor. Every farmer knows that fact from his late experience in getting off his crop.

## **Co-operation**

*is the gateway to freedom*

Then why not make a little sacrifice to create conditions which will do vastly more for your children than the accumulated wealth which you hope to leave them, but which very seldom materializes. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is YOUR organization and if the next six years develop as rapid progress as during the last six, there will be a spout going direct from the producer to the consumer, cutting out the manipulator. It can be done if the farmers are loyal to their own organizations.

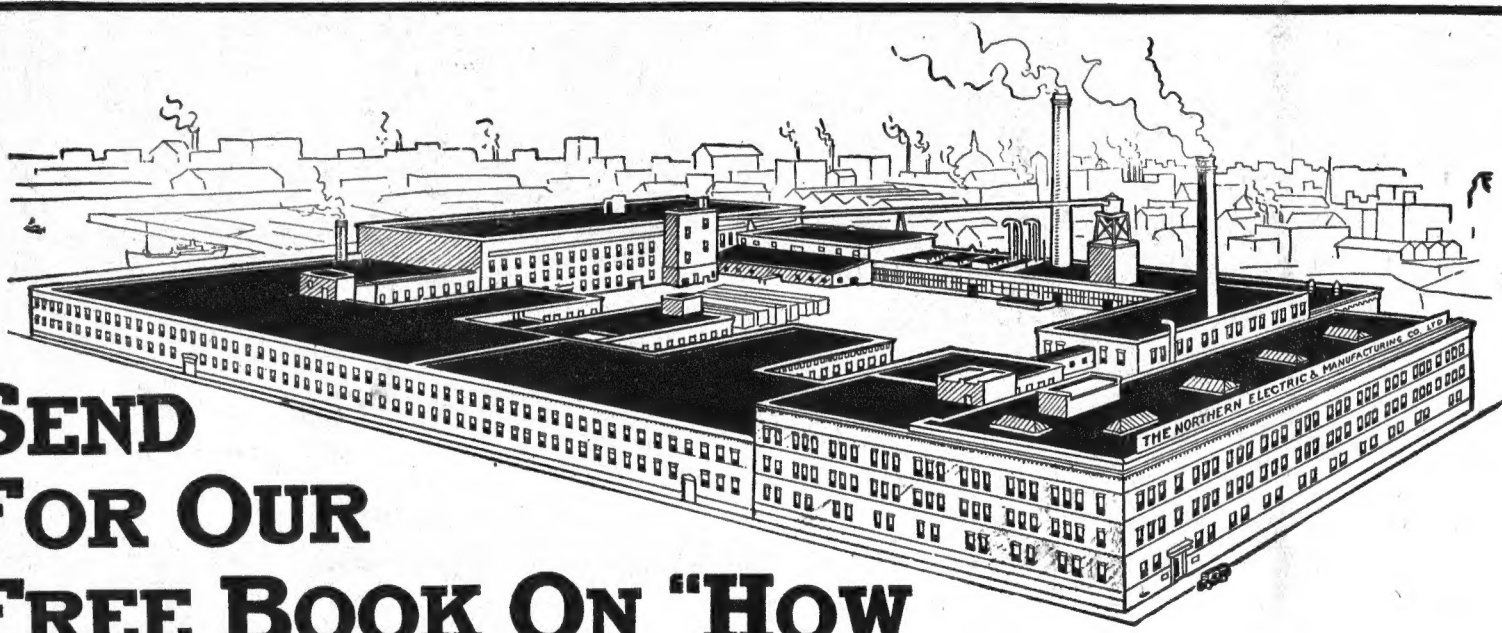
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**Winnipeg, Man.**

ALBERTA FARMERS ADDRESS  
CALGARY OFFICE

**Calgary, Alta.**



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our book alone shows thirty-seven diagrams and illustrations dealing with this branch of the work. On request we will also tell you of your provincial regulations, what your government demands and what it will do to help you.

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